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FLASHBACK

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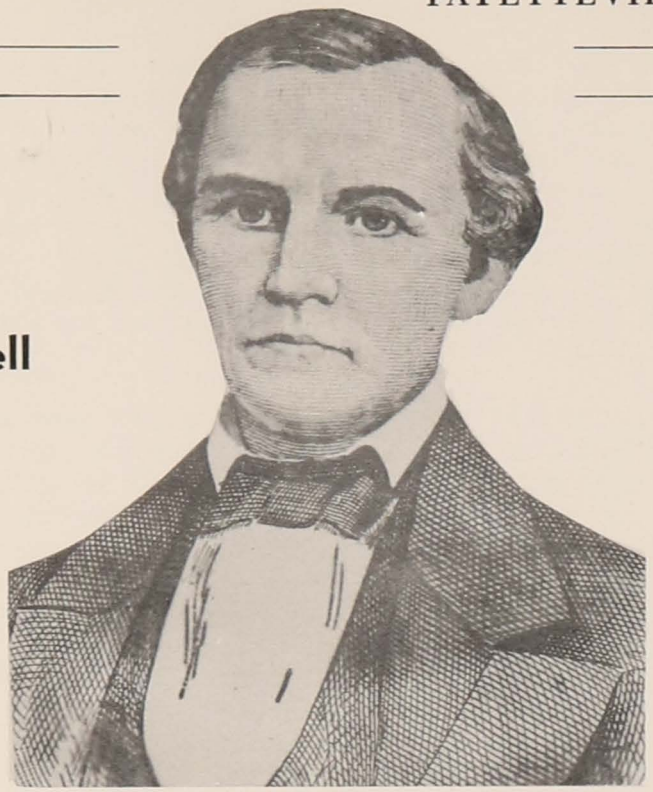


Archibald Yell

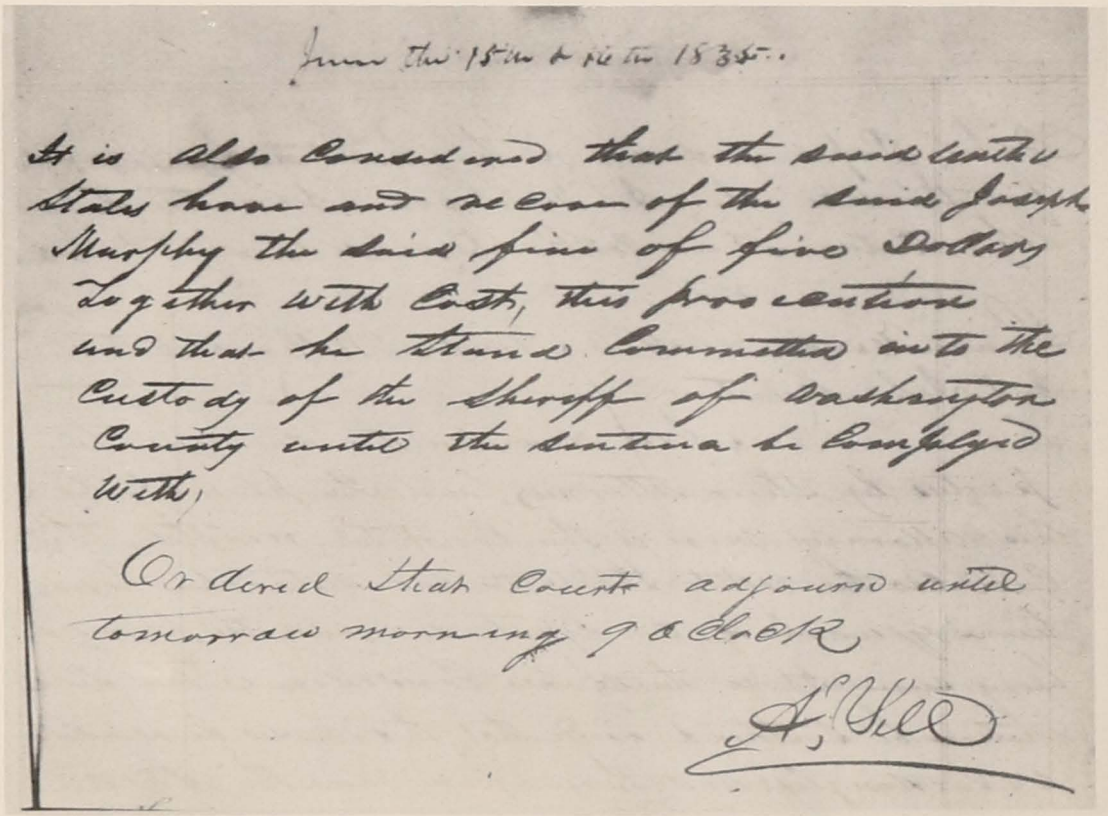
of

Fayetteville

Congressman

Governor

Soldier



June the 15th A.D. 1835.

It is also Considered that the said United States have and recover of the said Joseph Murphy the said fine of five Dollars together with Cost, this prosecution and that he stand Committed into the Custody of the Sheriff of Washington County until the sentence be Complyed with,

Ordered that Court adjourn until tomorrow morning 9 O'Clock

A. Yell

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ARCHIBALD YELL, THE MASON
by O. E. Williams

It is no ordinary occasion which brings us together today. We have assembled here this morning in "the silent city of the dead", at the tomb of a man who was a pioneer in this community -- who served as territorial judge from 1832 to 1836, and after statehood was Congressman and Governor and resigned his seat in Congress to volunteer in the Mexican War and lost his life leading a valiant charge at the battle of Buena Vista. However, much as we honor and respect him for these things, they are only incidents in his life, showing what manner of man he was, and we as Masons merely refer to them as a background for the main theme.

We have come here today as Masons and affiliated orders to pay a brief tribute of respect to the memory of Archibald Yell, the Mason, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and a leading spirit in organizing and establishing the Masonic Lodge at this place and securing a charter from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. This lodge was the only Masonic Lodge in Arkansas at that time, is now in its 105th year and the oldest Masonic Lodge west of the Mississippi Rover. Yell was without doubt its most distinguished member and until his death was regarded as the greatest Mason in Arkansas, in addition to being one of the greatest jurists, statesmen and soldiers. The monument erected to his memory by Masons in 1847 bears the following inscription, which was written by his great personal friend and political rival, Judge David Walker:

"Archibald Yell

Born in North Carolina August 1797. Volunteer in the battle of New Orleans. District Judge of Arkansas Territory, 1832. First Member of Congress from the State. Governor, 1840. Elected to Congress again in 1844. Resigned and accepted Colonelcy of Arkansas Volunteers for the Mexican War 1846. Killed at Buena Vista Feb. 22, 1847. A gallant soldier, an upright judge, a fearless champion of popular rights, a sincere friend -- an honest man."

Judge Walker, not being a Mason, overlooked Yell's Masonic record, or did not consider it as important as other things. Albert Pike said that David Walker was the foremost lawyer in Northwest Arkansas, excellently equipped, a man well grounded in the principles of legal science, a man of logical intellect, of keen perceptions, of mental energy and force, an impressive and forciable speaker and an antagonist to cope with when at the bar was not easy for any one.

Archibald Yell emigrated to Tennessee in early youth. He served in the Creek campaign, the battle of New Orleans and in the Seminole campaigning under General Jackson. He was admitted to the bar and practiced at Fayetteville, Tennessee, until 1832, when he was commissioned territorial judge by President Jackson and was stationed at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and served until statehood in 1836. He is said to have lived in Fayetteville, North Carolina, at one time, thus having lived in three Fayettevilles. He was married three times -- the first wife died in Tennessee quite young and two died here and are buried beside him.

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He was buried three times -- first on the battlefield at Buena Vista, later his body was brought to Fayetteville and buried in the family burying ground at "Waxhaws", his country estate in the suburbs of town, with military and Masonic honors, on August 3, 1847. A vast concourse of people from the hills and valleys of Arkansas, swelled the mournful throng, to pay the last tribute of respect to their friend and neighbor, the just judge, the soldier and the statesman who gave his services and life to his country. Finally, in 1872, his remains and those of his family were removed to this spot in Evergreen Cemetery.

Judge Yell was ambitious to be the first Governor of Arkansas, and could without doubt have been elected, but was prevented by a provision in the Constitution which required the Governor to have been resident of Arkansas four years before his election, which requirement Yell could not meet, and he had to content himself as best he could with being the first Congressman instead. He always contended that this provision was put into the Constitution for the purpose of barring him. In 1840 he was elected Governor and served until 1844, when he was again elected to Congress in that memorable campaign in which he defeated his personal friend and fellow townsman, Judge David Walker, the Whig candidate.He resigned in 1846 to volunteer in the Mexican War.

Yell's Masonic Record

The Masonic career of Yell is most interesting. His entrance into politics was due to Masonry. An expelled Mason was a candidate for the Legislature in Tennessee, on an anti-Masonic ticket, during the anti-Masonic excitement of the time, and Yell was selected and drafted to oppose this enemy of Masonry and was triumphantly elected. Shortly thereafter, in 1831, the Grand Lodge met and he was rewarded by being elected Grand Master from the floor, as his friend, Andrew Jackson, had been in 1822. These two were the only ones ever elected Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee without having gone through the chairs.

After coming to Fayetteville, he assisted in organizing a Masonic Lodge in 1835. It received its charter as Washington Lodge No. 82 of Tennessee and the charter members were: Onesimus Evans, W. M.; James McKissick, S.W.; Matthew Leeper, J.W.; Archibald Yell, Samuel Adams, Abram Whinnery, W.L.Wilson,William McKnight Ball,Williamson S. Oldhan, Robert Bedford, and R.C.S.Brown.

Onesimus Evans, the first Master of the Lodge, was president of the Branch State Bank which was established in Fayetteville in 1837, was Postmaster of Fayetteville in 1839, was one of the incorporators of the Fayetteville Female Academy which was chartered Oct.27, 1836; was one of the representatives from Washington Lodge when the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was organized in Little Rock in 1838; was second Grand Master of the state in 1840 and was one of the charter members of Far West Chapter No.1, Royal Arch Masons, in 1841.

Col. James McKissick, the first Senior Warden of the Lodge, was a director and possibly president of the Branch State Bank at one time. He was very wealthy and influential. He was the father-in-law of Judge Williamson S. Oldham.

Matthew W. Leeper, the first Junior Warden, was a member of the bar but not an active practitioner, and came to Fayetteville as an appoin-

tee of Andrew Jackson as Receiver of the Land Office. He later moved to Texas.

Samuel Adams was Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas when Onesimus Evans was Grand Master. I presume he was the same Samuel Adams who was a charter member of this lodge. In this connection it may be noted that our first Grand Master was William Gilchrist, who served in 1838 and 1839. A William Gilchrist was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in 1829 and Deputy Grand Master in 1830. I assume he was the same man who was first Grand Master of Arkansas.

Abram Whinnery was an auctioneer when the lots around the Public Square in Fayetteville were sold, from 1835 to 1837.

W. L. Wilson was Washington L. Wilson, a merchant who had his store on the north side of the Square. He was a charter member of Far West Chapter No.1 and was High Priest in 1854. One of his daughters married Col. Henry Rieff of the Confederate army who was later associated with his father-in-law in the mercantile business. W.L. Wilson is buried in the original Fayetteville cemetery on East Mountain. A handsome marble shaft marks his grave.

William McKnight Ball was oneof the early arrivals in Fayetteville. He was a member of the bar and one of the incorporators of the Fayetteville Female Academy. He was cashier of the Branch State Bank and a man of considerable influence.

R.C.S. Brown was a lawyer, a legislator and judge, and lived at Van Buren. He was the first Circuit Judge of that circuit and came to Arkansas in 1827. He represented Crawford County in the Territorial Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1836, a member of the Senate in 1838 and laterserved as Circuit Judge. He was a remarkable man. His education was limited. He was not a profound lawyer but was an honest and upright man and a popular official. He was rather eccentric and referred to himself off and on the bench as "My Honor." Many amusing stories are told about his eccentricities.

W.S. Oldham came to Fayetteville in 1835. He was an attorney for the Branch State Bank, which was a promising and lucrative position. This bank was the fiscal agent for northwest Arkansas. In 1838 and 1842 he was elected to the legislature from Washington County, which was the most populous county in the state and had six representatives; Crawford was next with three. He was elected Speaker of the House; in 1845 he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He moved to Texas about 1850 and during the War Between the States represented Texas in the Confederate Senate.

About 1840 a two-story frame building was erected for a hall. The lot was donated by Governor Yell who also gave $100 toward the erection of the building. This hall was remodeled in 1875 and was later purchased by Dr.J.F.Stanford and again remodeled and finally torn down in 1959. In 1907 the lodge acquired its present quarters in the City Administration Building.

On November 21,1838, the delegates from Washington Lodge of Fayetteville, Western Star of Little Rock, Morning Star of Arkansas Post and

Mt. Horeb of Washington met at Little Rock and organized the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, which observed its Centennial on Nov. 21, 1938. Washington Lodge had observed its Centennial on Nov. 5, 1935.

The following members from Washington Lodge rode 200 miles to Little Rock to assist in organizing the Grand Lodge: Onesimus Evans, Past Master, Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, Abraham Whinnery, Richard C.S.Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S.Oldham. The Grand Lodge granted the following charters: Washington No. 1, Fayetteville; Western Star No.2, Little Rock; Morning Star No.3, Arkansas Post; and Mt.Horeb No. 4, Washington. Morning Star Lodge No.3 survived for a short time, Mt.Horeb surrendered its charter in 1884 but Washington No.1 and Western Star No.2 weathered all storms for more than 100 years, have held their Centennial celebrations and are vigorous in the cause of Free Masonry today.

Washington Lodge has had many distinguished members both in Masonry and in business and professional lines. The following have been Grand Officers in addition to those already mentioned: J. I. Stearns, Grand Senior Warden; J.H.Vanhoose, Grand Master and Grand High Priest; O.C. Gray and Grant Smith, Grand Orators; Jeff L. Davis, G.H.Parsons, Grand High Priests; and probably there are several others whose records I do not have.

The members of this Lodge have been active and have held official positions in all branches of Masonry and have made valuable contribution to every worthy cause. Washington Lodge was 15 years old when Albert Pike was made a Mason in Western Star Lodge No.2 in 1850.Although Pike did not become a Mason until three years after the death of Archibald Yell, he became the greatest Mason and Masonic scholar in the world before his death in 1891. He rewrote the Ritual of the Scottish Rite degrees from the 4th to the 32nd in Little Rock between 1853 and 1860. He made the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, the Mother Council of the World, the most influential body of the Rite.

Albert Pike wrote the following tribute to Yell in 1887: "I never met Archibald Yell but once in a court room, and cannot speak of him as a lawyer. I did not know that he was a Mason until four or five years ago, when I learned that he had been Grand Master of Masons of Tennessee, for I was not made a Mason until he had been dead three years. I knew him as Governor and as representative in Congress, and I served under him in Mexico.

"He was a lawyer in the days of the territory, and was in attendance as such at the court held by Judge Benjamin Johnson at Crawford Old Court House, in the winter of 1835-6.

"He was killed in the battle at Buena Vista on the 22nd of Feb.1847, a little more than forty years ago, and yet I remember him well, and all his looks and ways, as if I had seen him only yesterday. As a Democrat, I disliked him; in the service of Mexico we had disputes, but the dislikes and the disputes have for forty years seemed to me like dreams. What follies most of our piques and resentments, our contentions and wranglings, seem to have been, when we look back upon them, and cheerfully admit that those whom we disliked and felt enmity toward were good and upright men.

"Archibald Yell was a worthy and honorable man; an officer of the government of unblemished integrity;a sincere devotee of the interests of his country; a man of kindly nature, amiable and obliging, and of heroic bravery. Frank, open, free-spoken, he harbored no secret malice.

"'Ex iracundia ejus nihil superearat: Secretum et silentium ejus non timeres. Honestius putabat offendere, quam odissee.' As Tacitus thus said of Acricola, so it could truly be said of Archibald Yell, of his anger nothing survived; his secret thoughts and silence were not to be feared; he thought it more honorable to be aggressive than to hate.

"And, as the same great writer said of the same great Roman: 'Although he was taken away in the prime of life, he had, as to glory, lived the longest of lives'."

Hallum, the historian, says of Yell: "In physical proportion and beauty of symmetry he appeared the perfection of man. He was five feet ten inches high, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, had auburn hair and piercing blue eyes, sharper than an eagle's. He was full of pleasant humor and sunshine, and magnetic in every presence. These popular traits marked him for fame and made him a popular idol -- leader of men. He achieved local fame as a lawyer in Tennessee before Jackson became president. When that event crowned an era of our history, the old hero placed the judicial seal in the hands of two young natives of North Carolina, in whom he had unqualified confidence -- Archibald Yell and Thomas J. Lacy, names lustrous and inseparable from the history of Arkansas."

Masonry had a prominent part in the foundation of our national government. Washington and all his generals were Masons and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are Masonic documents -- written by Masons. Masonry has had lodges all over the world and numbered its members by millions but Masonry is now outlawed in continental Europe and flourishes unhindered only in the great democracies of the United States and Great Britain. The Godless dictators of the world, who are trying to impose their diabolical wills upon the world by force and agression and to enslave mankind, realizing full well that Democracy, Religion, and Masonry are incompatible with Nasism, communism, and fascism, and cannot exist together, are attempting to extinguish the light of Masonry in Europe. Within the past ten days several Balkan states and the Petain government of enslaved France, in obedience to the commands of their Nazi taskmasters, have outlawed Masronry and forced the Free Masons to disband. For them the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man are the rankest heresies; brotherly love, Relief and Truth are considered as weak and foolish, and in direct conflict with the pagan doctrines of strength through joy, and the law of the jungle of the survival of the fittest and that "might makes right" and which commends ruthlessness and domination by force. There is no plade in such a system for the lowly Nazarene or Free Masonry. So the light of Masonry must not be permitted to shine in the darkness, lest the enslaved people see the light, and knows the truth, and the truth makes them free.

As General John J. Pershing said in a radio address on Aug. 4, 1940: "A new kind of war is loose in the world -- fought with all weapons, including treason, and fought most insidiously during what some of our countrymen call 'peace time'. It is a war against the civilization

that we know. It is a revolution which denies the dignity of man and which banishes the hope of brotherhood and comradeship on earth." Therefore, it seem that we are almost in the grip of a relentless force which threatens to engulf us and destroy all that we hold dear as free men and Masons. As we gather at the tomb of this great patriot and Mason, may we get a lesson from his life that will inspire and encourage us to carry on, as we consider the things for which we lived, fought, and died.

Conclusion

To use the words and sentiment expressed by a local poet, we may say of our distinguished brother, Archibald Yell, in closing:

This is where valor sleeps and beauty broods,
On this green hillside in these quiet woods.....

He made a gallant ending of the quest
Called life; and wrapped in honor, valor, faith,
He sleeps the quiet sleep we know as Death.
This is a Holy Place. Each grave receives
The benediction of the falling leaves.

SO MOTE IT BE.

* * * * * *

(Address prepared and delivered by O.E.Williams, 32°, Past Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, at the grave of Archibald Yell, on August 6, 1940.)

SOME ADVERTISEMENTS OF 1878
(from the Arkansas Sentinel, July 31, 1878)

Cross Hollows Distillery, Geo. W. Harris. Home-made sour mash whisky always on hand. Corn whisky per gallon 2.2.5. Rye whisky 2.50.

Winters & Mason, manufacturers of the Star Wagon, Cincinnati, Ark.

J. D. Wilber, Boonsboro Pottery, Boonsboro, Ark. Manufacturers of all kinds of Stone Ware. Pottery is half a mile south of town.

Nick Miller, Bentonville, Ark. Manufacturer of Monuments and Tombstones. Encourage home industry.

Cincinnati Hotel, D. B. Mason, proprietor. Mr.Mason is also prepared to do blacksmith work of any kind on shortest notice.

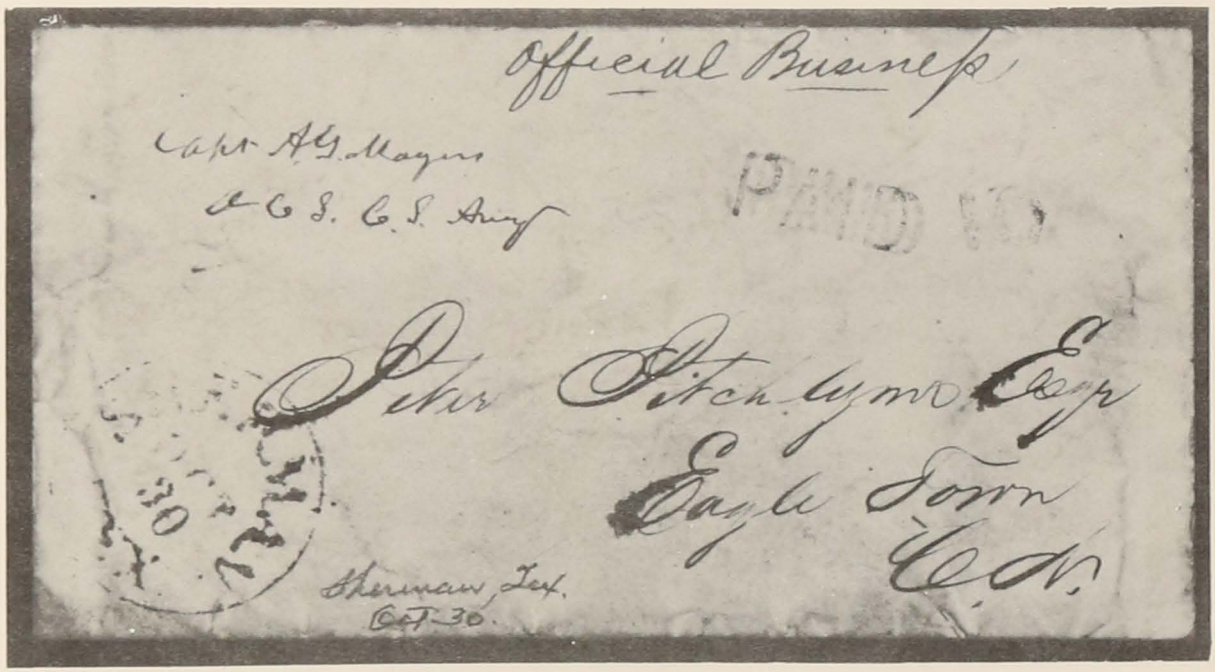
James Oates, Cincinnati, Ark. Farm and spring wagons. Brand, "The Arkansas Traveler."

J. H. Cato & Co., proprietors of the Farmington Mills. J. H. Cato, H. L. Pettigrew and Geo. H. Pettigrew. Wheat and corn ground for one-sixth. In connection with this Mill is the Farmington Steam Distillery. Home-distilled, sour-mash whisky always on hand, wholesale and retail.

TWO RARE CONFEDERATE INDIAN COVERS

from the collection of
JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY
Hope, Arkansas

Rare "Quitman, Tex. PAID" cancellation on envelope addressed
to Col. J. M. Bell of 2nd Cherokee Regiment CSA in Arkansas



"Sherman, Tex. PAID 10" cancellation on envelope addressed
to Peter Pitchlynn, Chief of the Choctaw Nation and Confederate Soldier.

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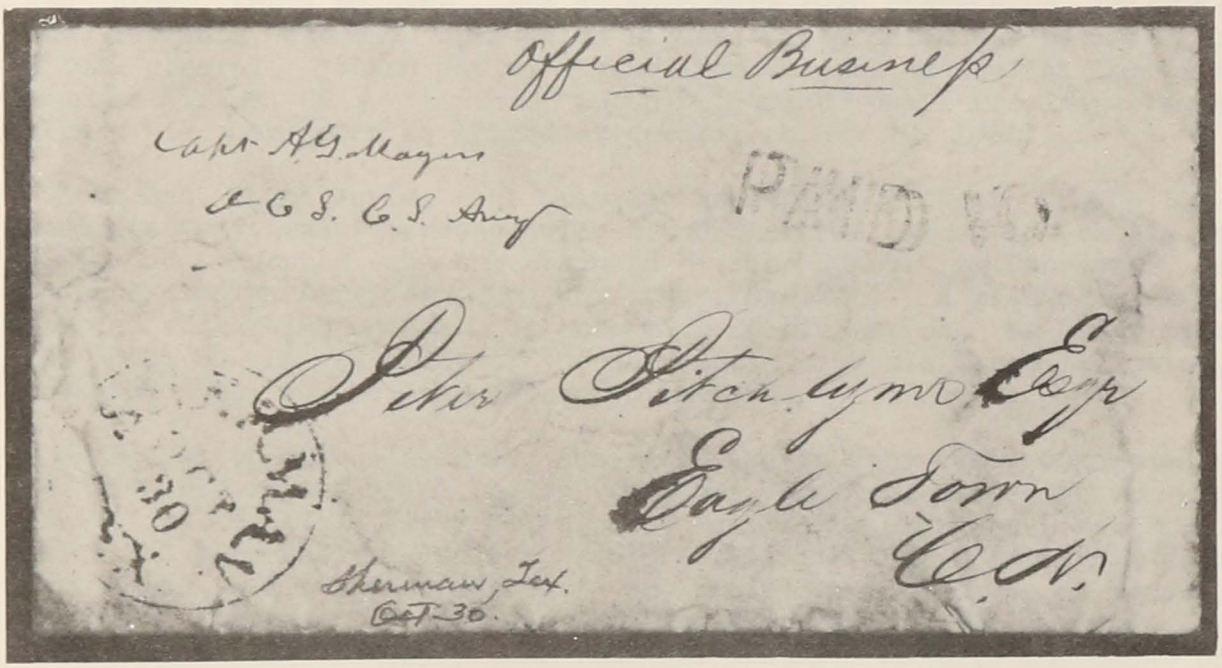


"Sherman, Tex. PAID 10" cancellation on envelope addressed to Peter Pitchlynn, Chief of the Choctaw Nation and Confederate Soldier.

SOME UNUSUAL CONFEDERATE INDIAN COVERS

by Harry J. Lemley

(Editor's note: FLASHBACK takes pleasure in presenting herewith photographic copies of three rare envelopes from the collection of Harry J. Lemley, retired U.S. Judge of Hope, Ark. Judge Lemley is an ardent collector of Confederate Indian material and will welcome correspondence pertaining to such material. He holds membership in the Washington County Historical Society.

(The article below is reprinted from the May and June issues of the Confederate Philatelist, official publication of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, Macon, Miss. Editor is Col. Henry M. Pelman III, Box 6415, West Palm Beach, Florida. -- WJL)

-11-11-

The covers addressed to Col. Stand Watie and Lt.Col. J.M. Bell are unusual in several respects and are of considerable historical interest. Both are directed to Confederate Indian officers, and comparatively little has been published concerning those Indians who fought for the Confederacy. Such covers are rarely found.

The semi-official envelope addressed to Col. Stand Watie is 8¼ x 3 3/4 in size. It bears the imprint "Confederate States of America, War Department, Office of Indian Affairs." It is addressed to Col. Stand Watie, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in care of Lt.Gen. E. Kirby Smith at Shreveport. The cover was doubtless sent by courier and hence bears no date, but it must have been dispatched prior to Feb. 19, 1864, the date upon which Lt.Gen. Kirby Smith was promoted to a full general. Stand Watie, at the time Colonel of the 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles, CSA, remained in that command until President Davis signed his commission as brigadier general on May 10, 1864.

Brig.Gen. Stand Watie, the only Indian general officer in the Confederate Army, was a three-quarter blood Cherokee. Born in Georgia in 1806 and educated at the Brainard Mission School in Tennessee, he moved to Indian Territory with the other Cherokees. A planter of substance and a slave-owner, as were many of his Nation, he sided with the South at the beginning of the War and, with his large following, remained loyal to the Confederacy to the end.

He fought at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and in many other engagements in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. Upon occasions, he won the praise of Generals Kirby Smith, S.B. Maxey, R.M.Gano and D.H.Cooper. While not comparable in degree, Watie's raids in Indian Territory near Fort Smith, Ark., and in Missouri are reminiscent of those of General Nathan B. Forrest. One of his most interesting exploits was the capture of a Federal supply boat on the Arkansas River, the cargo of which contained many needed supplies, including uniforms which were used regardless of their type or color.

His most important raid, made after his promotion to Brigadier General, resulted in the capture of a Federal supply train of 400 wagons,

With 1800 mules and horses, guarded by about 1000 troops, as it approached Fort Gibson. In this action Watie's brigade was aided by Choctaw troops and General Gano with a number of Texas cavalrymen. This was termed a "$1,000,000 victory" and was the greatest in which the Confederate Indians played a major part during the war. In recognition of this victory, General Watie was officially commended by the Confederate Congress.

General Watie's son, Captain Saladin Watie, less than 17 when the war began, rode and fought with his father throughout the conflict. He was expected to take his father's place as a leader of the Southern faction of the Cherokees, but died in 1868. We also own a cover addressed to him.

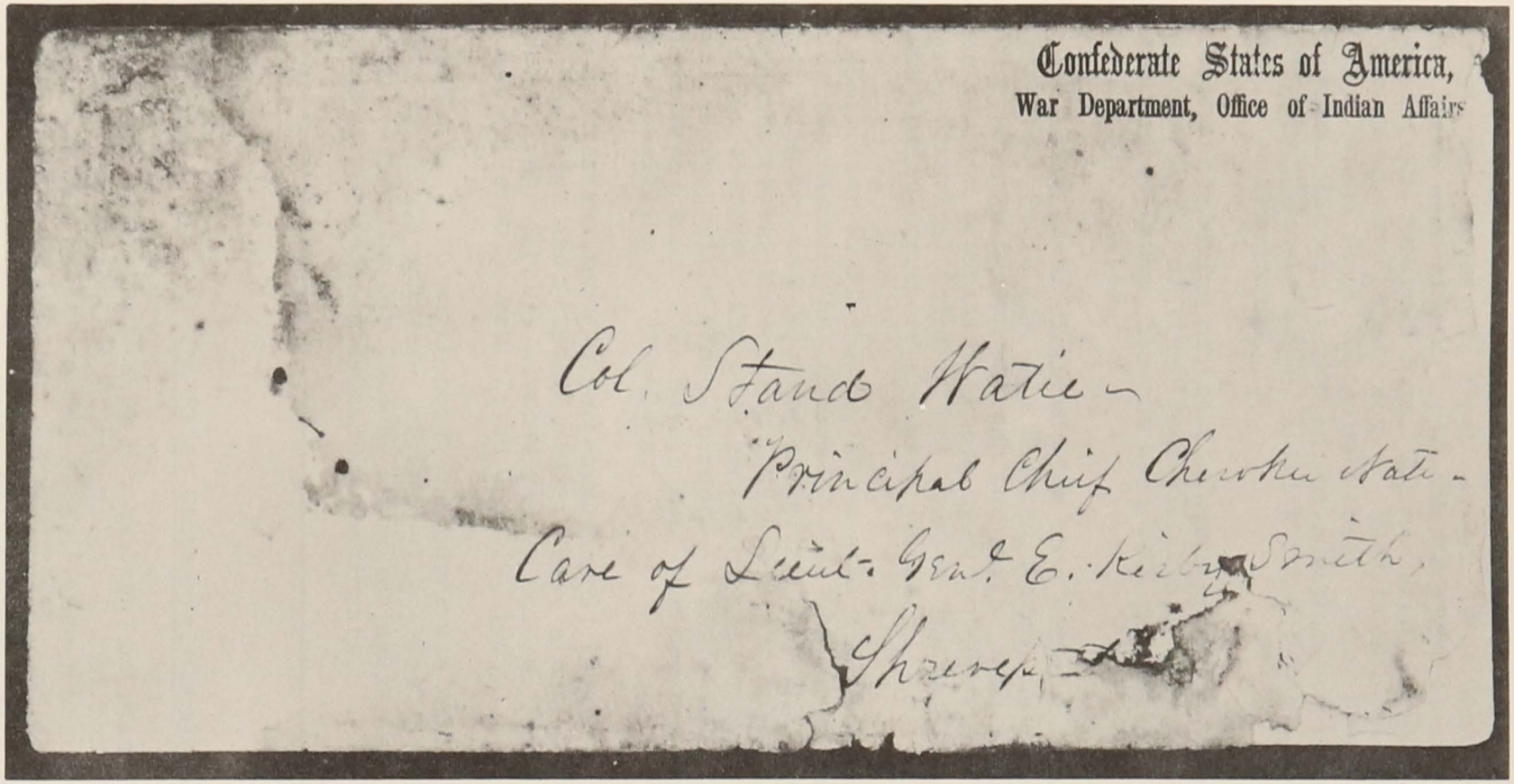
All of the credit for Stand Watie's record after he became a Brigadier General is not due to his Cherokees alone, since his brigade also contained Creek, Seminole and Osage units. According to Thoburn, the Oklahoma historian, Stand Watie was the last Confederate general to surrender; and at Doaksville, June 19, 1865, General Watie and Colonel Pitchlynn, for his Choctaws, finally surrendered to the Federals.

The second envelope, addressed to Lt.Col.J.M.Bell, is the only hand-stamped "Paid" of Quitman, Texas, so far reported. It is badly damaged with the upper right-hand corner missing. This corner doubtless contained the figure of denomination, probably a"10" on account of the cover's destination, if for no other reason. The cover, due to the missing numeral cannot be listed, so this will probably be the only report of its existence. For this reason and the fact that it is the only cover addressed to a Confederate Indian soldier <u>while operating in Arkansas</u>, that we know of, because it has an interesting historical background, we think it worthwhile to describe it in this article.

The addressee, Lt.Col. J.M.Bell, as well as Col.W.T.Adair, to whose headquarters the envelope was directed, were officers of the 2nd Cherokee Mounted Rifles, C.S.Army. Bell, a brother-in-law of Gen. Stand Watie, was later promoted to Colonel of the latter's old regiment. Adair was Watie's Chief of Scouts throughout the war. Both Bell and Adair were of mixed blood.

A notation at the left of the cover reads, "The P.M. at Bonham will please forward this letter by the first Express that leaves for those parts. W.J.D." We are reliably informed by a student of Oklahoma history that it was written and initialed by Col. John Drew of Drew's Cherokee Mounted Rifles.

The Cherokees were a divided people, Stand Watie leading the Southern faction, mainly of mixed blood, and Principal Chief John Ross, a wealthy planter of mixed blood with about 100 slaves, paradoxically leading the Northern faction, mainly full bloods. Colonel Drew was a Ross man and under the latter's orders raised a regiment to keep out invaders, north or south. This regiment consisted of 1200 men, all full blooded Indians, or "Pins" (Indians who had attended mission schools of Northern sympathy and were there given cross pins which they wore conspicuously). Neither Ross nor the men of Drew's regiment were at heart for the South, but after the Confederate victory at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Ross,an opportunist, was persuaded by Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet-general and a friend of the Indians, to align his faction with the Confederacy.


Confederate States of America,
War Department, Office of Indian Affairs
Col. Stand Watie
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation
Care of Lieut. Gen.l E. Kirby Smith,
Shreve

Rare official cover from War Department, Confederate States of America, Office of Indian Affairs, addressed to Stand Watie, then serving as Colonel in the Confederate Army. He was later promoted to Brigadier General, the only Indian general officer in the Confederate Army. Stand Watie's Cherokee regiment saw service at Pea Ridge and was stationed at Evansville, Washington County, Ark., during the battle of Prairie Grove. Stand Watie earned most of his fame for his daring cavalry raids in the Indian Territory.

(Cover from the collection of Judge Harry J. Lemley)

A treaty to that effect was made and Colonel Drew's men, as well as Stand Watie's, fought under Generals Pike and Ben McCulloch at Pea Ridge. Watie's men fought courageously throughout that two-day battle. Drew's men fought the first day but after Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack were killed, refused to fight further, withdrew from the battle, and returned home. Colonel Drew, however, still maintained his loyalty to the Confederacy. Much later, his men surrendered to the Federals and about 200 joined them. Chief Ross, after conferring with President Lincoln, moved to Philadelphia where he established a Cherokee government-in-exile, leaving Stand Watie as Principal Chief of the Nation on the ground.

The contribution of the Confederate Indians to the protection of the western flank of the Trans-Mississippi Department and the northern boundary of Texas has not been well publicized and, hence, has been rarely appreciated.

The third cover pictured with this article is interesting in several respects. It is the only Sherman, Texas, handstamped "Paid 10" so far reported; it passed through the mails into Indian Territory; and it was sent on official business by a Confederate officer to Peter Pitchlynn, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation. Confederate covers mailed into Indian Territory are very scarce.

Col. Peter P. Pitchlynn, who was an educated man, was in Washington, D.C. representing the Choctaws when the War between the States began. According to the Oklahoma historian Thoburn, he was firm in his attachment to the Union but followed his people in their desire to join the Confederacy, and took charge of the Choctaw forces with headquarters at Doaksville (Fort Towson). Three sons served with him in the Confederate Army. We have a post-war cover addressed to one of them, Captain William B. Pitchlynn.

The Choctaws,among other engagements, fought in the Arkansas battles of Pea Ridge and Poison Springs. They, along with other Indian contingents, were finally surrendered by Colonel Pitchlynn and Brig-General Stand Watie at Doaksville on June 19, 1865.

Eagletown, to which point the cover was mailed, was a Choctaw town located south and west of Doaksville and not far from the Arkansas line. After the war Colonel Pitchlynn again, and for some years, represented the Choctaw Nation in Washington.

Pea Ridge Centennial Committee

Benton County has set up a committee to plan for the Centennial observance of the battle of Pea Ridge. Chairman of the Centennial committee is Max Walker of Pea Ridge. Other members are Hardy Croxton and Homer Fleeman of Rogers, Clayton Little and Al Meyer of Bentonville, and Fred McKinney and Billy Sisco of Pea Ridge. Our advice to the Pea Ridge committee is to start planning immediately and not wait for the national Civil War Centennial Committee or the National Park Service. By naming a committee, Pea Ridge already has a start on Prairie Grove (Centennial date Dec.7, 1962) and Fayetteville (Apr. 18, 1963).

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE DIVISION IN NORTHWEST ARKANSAS

The WAR BULLETIN, printed in the Washington County court house at Fayetteville during December 1861 and January and February 1862, by Major John Henry Brown of Texas, published the following list of

Officers of McCulloch's Division

Brigadier General Ben McCulloch, commanding division
Major George W. Clark, depot Quarter Master, Fort Smith
Captain N. Bart Pearce, chief commissary of department
Captain Lindsey L. Lomax, Adjutant General of division
Captain W. S. Pemberton, commissary of division
Lieut. Edward Dillon, Inspector General of division
Surgeon Gaenzlien, Medical Purveyor and Director

First Brigade

Col. James McIntosh, commanding 1st brigade
Major Theodore Johnson, commissary 1st brigade
Captain A. L. Cable, Quarter Master
Lieut. George A. Thornton, Adjutant General

Second Brigade

Col. Louis Hebert, commanding 2nd brigade, Fayetteville
Lieut. S. M. Hyams Jr., Adjutant General, 2nd Brigade
Major William H. Montgomery, Quarter Master, 2nd Brigade
Lieut. M. M. Kimmel, commissary 2nd Brigade

Regimental Officers -- Infantry

Regiment	Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major
3rd Louisiana . .	Louis Hebert . . .	S.M.Hyams	W.F.Tunnard
14th Arkansas . .	W. C. Mitchell		
McRae's Arkansas.	D. McRae	J. H. Hobbs . . .	W. Thompson
- - - - " . . .	F. A. Rector . . .	J. B. Griffith. .	W. Matheson
- - - - " . . .	John F. Hill . . .	W. T. Neal. . . .	Sam Farmer
South Arkansas. .	E. McNair		
Texas	S. B. Maxey, in camp on Red River		

Mounted Men

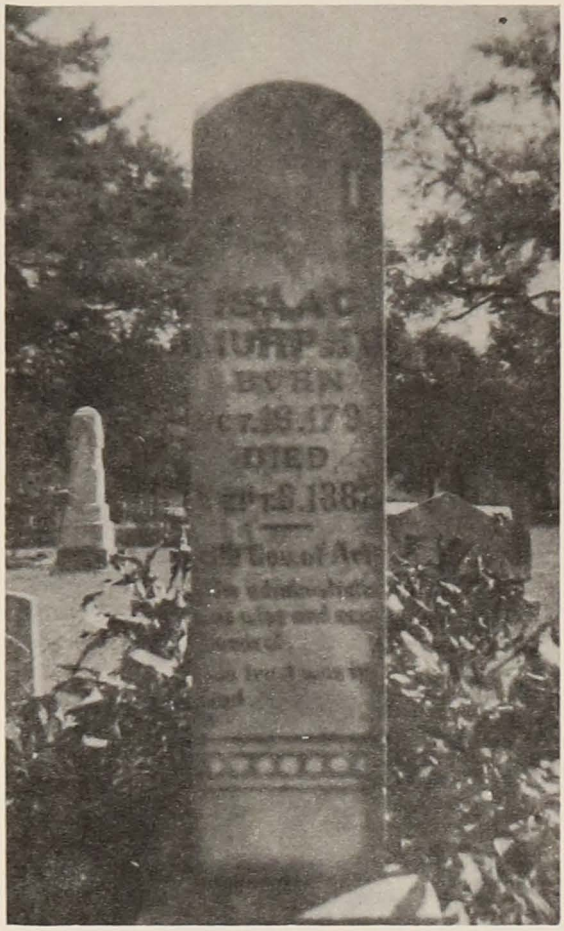
- - - Arkansas. .	T. J. Churchill .	Ch. Matlock . . .	--- Harper
- - - " . . .	Jas. McIntosh . .	Ben Embry	H. K. Brown
2nd Texas	Elkanah Greeer. .	W. P. Lane. . . .	G. W. Chilton
6th "	B. W. Stone . . .	J. S. Griffith. .	L. Sul Ross
- - - "	Wm. C. Young. . .	J. J. Diamond . .	J. Mayrant
- - - " Wm. . .	Wm B. Sims. . . .	- - -	Quail
- - - "	M. F. Locke, in camp on Red River		
Arj. & Tex Bat. .	J. W. Whitfield, Major commanding		
Ark. Battn. . . .	W. H. Brooks " "		
Texas "	Phil Crump, " ", on Red River		
Texas Ind. Co.. .	H. S. Bennett, Captain commanding		

Artillery

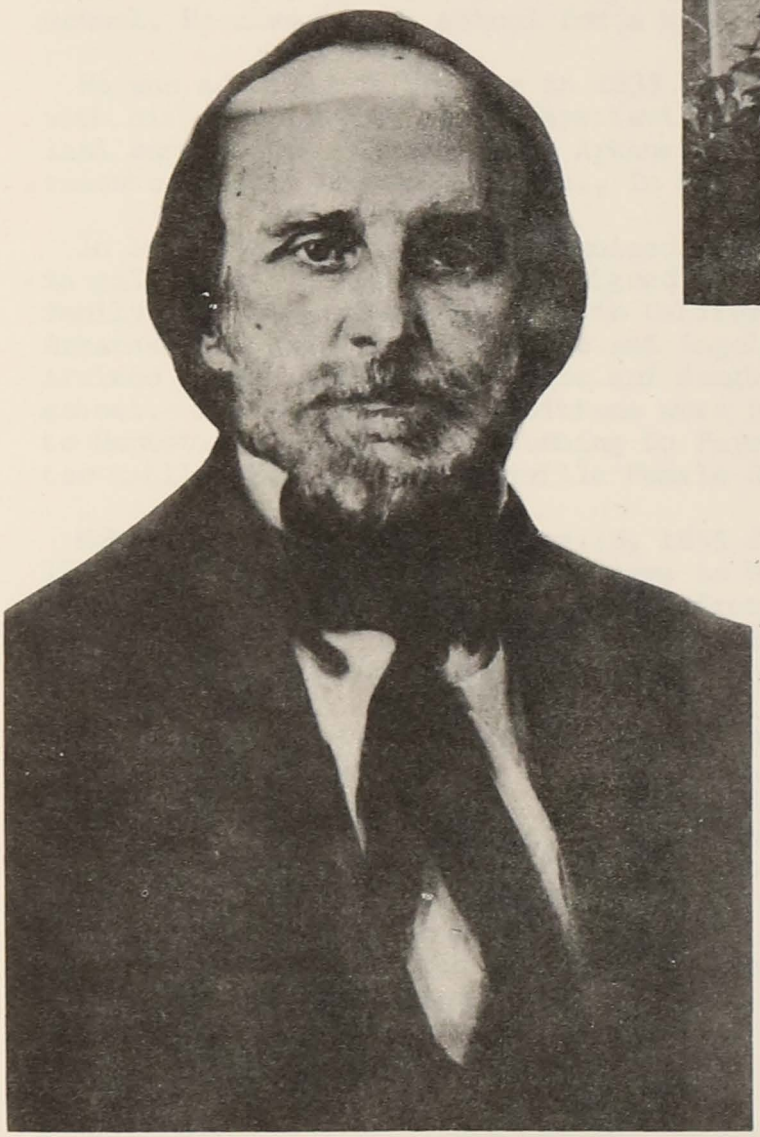
Major Wm. R. Bradfute, chief officer

Co. --	Capt. J. J. Goode; Lts. Douglas, Davis, Boren, Harris
Co. --	" D. Province; Lts. McDonald, Humphries
Co. --	" Wm. Hart; Lts. S. H. Calhoun, Ringer
Co. --	" J. J. Gaines; Lts. Harrison, McNally

ISAAC MURPHY
School teacher in Fayetteville
Lawyer in Huntsville
Governor of Arkansas



Isaac Murphy's Grave
in
Huntsville Cemetery
(Photo courtesy
of J. M. Carselowey)



SOME NOTES ON GOVERNOR ISAAC MURPHY

by James M. Carselowey

These notes are inspired by an item in FLASHBACK about Union Colonel Bishop escorting two Murphy girls from Elkhorn to their home in Huntsville, in early 1862. And by the fact that Isaac Murphy's grave in the Huntsville cemetery is near the grave of my great-grandfather, Captain Jasper Dawson (1840-1864).

Isaac Murphy was born Oct. 16, 1799 near Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Hugh and Jane Murphy. He died Sept. 8, 1882 at Huntsville, Ark. At the age of 31 years Isaac Murphy went to Tennessee, where he was married July 31, 1830 to Angelina A. Lockhart. The Murphys were in Tennessee four years and there their daughters, Matilda and Mary, were born. In 1834 the Murphy family came to Fayetteville, Ark., where Isaac taught school. He also taught school for a time in Mt. Comfort.

He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and combined the practice of law with his school teaching in Fayetteville. He also worked with a U. S. land survey party in northwest Arkansas. In 1848-49 Isaac Murphy represented Washington County, Ark., in the legislature.

In 1849 Captain McCulloch organized a company to go to the California gold fields. Isaac Murphy signed up and it is presumed that his family went with him, as he was in California four years, returning to Arkansas. On Sept. 1, 1854 Isaac and Angelina Murphy and six daughters arrived in Huntsville, where he and daughters Matilda and Mary taught school. The three school positions were probably the reason they went to Huntsville instead of returning to Fayetteville. The oldest daughter Matilda headed the Huntsville Female Seminary.

Matilda Murphy married on Nov.18, 1855 James R. Berry, born Jan. 14, 1830 in Bellefonte, Ala. Berry came to Madison County, Ark. in 1841. He was the son of John Berry, senator from Benton and Madison counties, who died in 1856 and Isaac Murphy was elected to fill out his unexpired term in the state senate.

Mrs. Carselowey and I found the graves in Huntsville of Isaac and Angelina Murphy; "John Berry, born April 15, 1800, died Sept. 18, 1856"; "Isaac Murphy, born Oct. 16, 1799, died Sept. 8, 1882 -- 8th Governor of Arkansas" and wife, Angelina A. Lockhart." Other gravestones inscriptions are those of "Angeline Lockhart Murphy, wife of Rev. Thomas May Thorpe, 1842-1929 -- age 87" (she was a daughter of Isaac Murphy), and "Mary R.(Murphy) Lowe, 1834-1829, age 91, wife of H. C. Lowe" (she was Isaac Murphy's second daughter). There were three daughters living in the fall of 1882, indicating that the three younger daughters had died prior to 1882.

The Berry family were prominent people in Madison County. We saw several Berry graves -- all Masons. Among them were: Albert L. Berry, b. June 12, 1826; d. June 14, 1872; John Berry, b. Apr. 15, 1860; d. Sept. 18, 1956; J. H. Berry, b. Dec. 6, 1850; d. Sept. 17, 1880.

Isaac Murphy practiced law and taught school in Huntsville until 1860. In February 1861 he was elected Union delegate to the convention in Little Rock and attended both meetings of the "secession convention", in March and May 1861. All members of the convention voted for secession except Isaac Murphy. Ill feeling forced him to flee for his life on Apr. 7, 1862. In Missouri he joined the staff of Union General Curtis and in 1863 joined the staff of Generals Steele and Davidson. He was present at the capture of Little Rock Sept. 10, 1863. A Union convention at Little Rock in January 1864 chose Isaac Murphy provisional governor, and in March 1864 he was elected Governor of Arkansas. He was inaugurated in April 1864 and his term ended July 3, 1868. He returned to his home in Huntsville where he practiced law until his death on Sept. 8, 1882.

Your readers might be interested to know that Isaac Murphy was Washington County treasurer while living in Fayetteville from 1836 to 1838.

Another interesting personal item: Col. Sam W. Peel, Confederate soldier and Congressman from the 5th Arkansas District, lived at Bentonville. He was the brother-in-law of Judge J. M. Pittman who married his sister, Margaret Peel, on Oct. 16, 1866 in Carroll County. Colonel Peel married a sister of James H. Berry of Huntsville, who married Matilda Murphy.

Fayetteville Daily of 1905

The WCHS has acquired a copy of a little-known Fayetteville newspaper, the Daily Arkansas Sentinel. The issue is Volume I Number 204 and is dated Monday, June 12, 1905. Publisher was Meah M. Merritt. Editor was John Neely. The big story in this number was the University commencement. A political dispute brought the entire board of trustees to Fayetteville: G.T.Breckenridge of Paragould, W.H.Langford of Pine Bluff, H. Stroup of Paris, J.C. South of Mountain Home, D.D. McMillan of Arkadelphia and Frank Hall of Fayetteville. Governor Jeff Davis, wife and daughter were registered at the Washington Hotel. President of the University was Dr. Henry Hartzog.

Local advertisements in this issue were those of Ucker & Carlisle (New York Store), Bank of Fayetteville, Duggans Bros. plumbers, Shelby Holland ten cent hack line, A.F.Wolf Realty Company, Grabill's Photo Studio, Charley's shoe shine stand, Whitehead's grocery, Frisco Railroad (three excursions), E.E.Brock pianos.

Stevenson-West Family Reunion

John A. Reed and W.J. Lemke of the WCHS attended the Stevenson-West family reunion at VanBuren on Sept. 4. Some 60 members of these early families were present and heard Mrs. T.J. Garner, permanent secretary, bring the group up-to-date on the history of the family since the last reunion. The reading of the names of those who had died during the past year was impressive. Mr. Reed spoke to the group on his research in Reed-Stephenson family history. Several members of the Crawford County group are members of WCHS.

THE STORY OF ANTHONY BEWLEY, METHODIST PREACHER, charged with being an abolitionist

(Editor's note: FLASHBACK has obtained access to an extremely rare historical item -- a book published in 1868 that tells the story of the capture and hanging of the Rev. Anthony Bewley, a Methodist minister well-known in northwest Arkansas and southwest Missouri. While preaching in Texas in 1860, Bewley was charged with being an abolitionist and was ordered out of the state. With his family he fled to Benton County, Ark., and Barry County, Mo. A $1,000 reward was offered for his capture. A Fort Worth posse pursued him and he was captured at Cassville, Mo. He was taken to Fayetteville where he was held in confinement "in an upstairs room of a tavern" from Sept. 4 to 7, 1860. He wrote his farewell letter to his wife and children on Sept. 5 while held in Fayetteville. He was taken to Texas and hanged at Fort Worth on Sept. 13, 1860.

(This account shows the depth of feeling that provoked the violence of 1860 -- nine months before the outbreak of the war. It also shows the depth of the split in the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South.

(The account that follows is from Chapter VIII of this little-known book which is entitled

SOUTH-WESTERN METHODISM. A History of the M.E. Church in the South-West, from 1844 to 1864. Comprising the martyrdom of Bewley and others; persecutions of the M. E. Church, and its reorganization, etc. By Rev. Charles Elliott. Edited and revised by Rev. Leroy M. Vernon. (Cincinnati: Published by Poe & Hitchcock for the editor. R. P.Thompson, Printer, 1868.)

CHAPTER VIII

Rev. James H. Vaughan, September 14, 1860, Barry county, Mo., wrote as follows to us:

"Mr. Editor -- It is with considerable excitement that I take this opportunity of addressing your readers on a subject about which they are doubtless eager to hear something, namely, Brother Bewley, and his difficulties with the Texas and Arkansas outlaws, or mobs. Brother Bewley was coming in from Texas, having learned that he was accused of the burning of towns, and inciting others to do so. Knowing the prejudices that existed against him, he thought it best, for the present, to leave. He was insulted frequently in Arkansas, as he came along,but was permitted to pass, till he got into Barry county, Mo., near Cassville, when a company of eight men came upon him, saying that they had news from Texas; that there was one thousand dollars offered for him. I learn from his daughter, that our breathren in Arkansas are being threatened with violence, if they do not stop preaching. The above is what I have learned from sister Roper, brother Bewley's daughter."

Rev. H. Marryman, under date of September 25, 1860, writes that he received the following account from Mrs. Bewley, on the 17th of September, 1860, on the Neosho River, six miles below Humboldt, in Kansas Territory:

"Brother A. Bewley, having repaired to the field of labor assigned him, and finding the outrage and persecution so violent, that it would be impossible for him to labor to any advantage in the ministry, he therefore notified them of his intention to give up the field and retire, which he did, and proceeded into Missouri, where, halting for a few days to rest and recruit his team, he was overtaken by a mob on Monday, the 3d of September, and was taken back to Fayetteville. He was visited on the 7th by his son-in-law, Mr. Garoot; he was then alive, and in the hands of a mob consisting of about three hundred. They stated their intention to take him back to Texas, and of starting that evening with him. But the settled opinion of Mr. Garoot is, that they will kill him, the excitement being exceedingly high. They gave Mr. Garoot his orders to leave for Illinois, or some of the Northern free states, or they would attend to him in the same way, believing him to be as grand a rascal as Bewley. The only real charge against these people is, they belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Injustice, persecution, and cruelty can find their counterparts among the slaveocrats of Missouri. The above is the last account we have of brother Bewley, and his family are left in awful suspense to await the result."

It is stated respecting him, but from an unreliable source, that, in the winter of 1859-60, he promised that, should they permit him to leave Texas unmolested, he would not return. It is also said, though contrary to the testimony already adduced, that Bishop Ames over-persuaded him to return. After Conference, in 1860, he and family came to Missouri to see their friends, and take with them their two sons-in-law, one of whom lived in Kansas and the other in Missouri. And while in Missouri, his friends persuaded him, his wife joining with them, not to go back to Texas. But his reply was the same to all: "Let them hang or burn me on my return, if they choose; hundreds will rise up out of my ashes."

He and his family went back, and after staying about a month, increased excitement broke out, and he was threatened by the people. Then he proceeded to leave Texas, believing he could do no good there.

Rev. Mark Robertson gives the following extract of a letter to him from Arkansas: "There is so much confusion here, I hardly know what to write. I do not know what the North is doing, but it seems to me the South has gone crazy. They have run Mr. Bewley from Texas. He stopped at Elm Spring, to rest his team awhile. A company of men, headed by a Southern Methodist preacher, went out and ordered him to leave; he started on for Missouri. The other day there came a company of men from Texas, with a thousand dollars reward for him. They said he had been the cause of burning five or six towns, but no one who knows him here believes it; but I expect they will hang him. A company came out and told Mr. Bewley to leave. He told them 'he would die first.' They said they intended to drive every Northern Methodist out of Texas."

A traveler in Texas states "that during his travels in Texas he met with Bewley, who told him that the mob were then in pursuit of him, and that he expected to be taken, carried back, and hung. Upon inquiring of Bewley what he had been doing, he replied that he had done nothing, but was a law-abiding man, and the only crime with which he was charged was that of being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church." A great crime, indeed! After some other conversation, our friend and Bewley parted.

When Mr. Bewley, after attending Conference and paying a visit to his friends in Missouri, returned to his field of labor in Texas, he found the public mind very much excited against him, and, as mob-law had been established in Texas by their Legislature, he saw there was no prospect of his serving the Church, and that his life was in imminent danger, as threats of assault in various ways had been made in terms and in a manner that he could not mistake. He remembered the injunction of our Lord, "When they persecute you in one city, flee to another."

Accordingly, in July, about the 17th, he left his residence in Texas. He left, also, all the property he had, besides the team and carriage by which he and his family traveled, and it was lost to them forever. He had no time to dispose of it, and if he had had the storm raised by his persecutors would have prevented any adjustment. No one would have dared to act as his agent, and, indeed, purchasers might have exposed themselves to suspicion first, then accusation, and then summary vengeance, in pursuance of the newly recognized mob-law. It was practically in force before that period, for special cases; now mob outrages became part and parcel of the law of the land.

About 10 o'clock in the day, near the middle of July, 1860, Mr. Bewley, Mrs. Bewley, and their son George, then eleven years old, quit their Texan home, and, traveling in a spring-wagon, came on to the Indian Territory. There they remained eleven days, waiting for the rest of the family. The first two or three nights of their journey Mrs. Bewley kept watch, and then they drove and watched alternately. Mrs.Bewley often drove while Mr.Bewley slept. They pursued their journey often at night, and mostly through byways, to shun exposure.

The part of the family left behind were Mrs.Roper, Mrs.Garoot, William, aged nineteen, John, sixteen, Sarah, fourteen, and Robert, aged nine years. These at length followed the rest of the family,and joined them in the Indian Territory.Here they all rejoiced together that they had thus far escaped the bloody hands of those who sought the life of their beloved parent and head, who was persecuted for the testimony he bore, on the one hand, to the purity of religion, and, on the other, against a great moral wrong.

The whole company then came on to Benton County, Arkansas, where Mr. Bewley was acquainted. There they remained and rested a few days in the Brickey neighborhood. One of his sons-in-law, Mr. Garoot, went on ahead to Missouri, between Keetsville and Cassville in Barry county.

The day they left the Brickey settlement a mob of Arkansans followed and overtook them about 12 o'clock, at a place where they had stopped to get dinner. This was on September 3d. The pursuers rode up, armed with bowie-knives and six-shooters, and having a bottle of whisky. One was leading a horse blind in one eye, while all the others were well mounted.

As they rode up, two by two, the leader asked Mr. B. if his name was Bewley. He answered in the affirmative. They then questioned him as to his views on slavery. He proposed to give them an address on that subject, but they declined, so he could only make some brief statements to them on the subject. They then threatened to hang him, and cursed him bitterly. Sometimes they would ask him to leave, and then they would stop him, and thus endeavor to provoke him. One of them, in taunt, offered him a negro.....

One of the mob, a Mr. Smith, questioned Mr. Bewley as to whether one of his sons had not been killed in coalition with two negroes. To this Mr. Bewley replied that all their sons with with them except the one who had died in Texas. This Mr.Smith had often heard Mr.Bewley preach, and when Mrs. Bewley observed to him that it was hard to be treated thus, the response was that they must stand up for Southern rights.

Finally they suffered Mr.Bewley to set out on his journey. The whole ten of them sometimes went before, and sometimes behind, while some mostly went along beside him. While proceeding thus they seemed to be on the lookout for a suitable tree and place to hang him.

At last they all dropped off but two, who proceeded a little ahead. They afterward turned back, toward evening, and said to Mr. Bewley, should he proceed to Illinois or Indiana, they would allow him to go unmolested; but, should they go to Kansas, they should find them out and seize him. Then they left.

The Patriot of September 15, 1860, published at Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, says that "Bewley was pursued from Texas, by A.G. Brayman and Joe Johnson, to Cassville, Mo., captured, and brought back on the overland stage on Monday evening" -- probably September 10th. The editor adds that he saw him, and proceeds to describe his personal appearance, and conversation with him, in which he assured Bewley that "if any thing whatever was substantiated to show his guilt,$40,000,000 would not save him." He accused Bewley of being one of "the Timber Creek Conference presided over by Bishop Janes," all of whom fled but Bewley, and adds, "Long before this notice reaches Bishop Janes his soul will be before the God that gave it, if he has any." He says further, "Bewley was saved, while under arrest in Fayetteville, Arkansas, only by the Sheriff of Washington county. There were eleven of these wretches in company, but all escaped but Bewley." .....

A camp meeting of Southern Methodists was being held at that time at no great distance from where Mr. Bewley then was, and there were placarded advertisements in or near the camp-ground offering a reward of a thousand dollars for the apprehension of Bewley and his return to Fort Worth. This award was offered by the Fort Worth Committee on Mobs and one-half was to be paid by the Fort Worth Committee, and the other half by the Sherman Committee of Grayson county, Texas. Observe, too, that the new mob-laws of Texas authorized this cruel process.

On Sabbath, while Mr.Bewley was delaying, two men came and conversed with him, and wanted him to go on Monday to a certain place and trade with them. This he refused to do. On Monday morning he was remarkably lively, and, having finished his breakfast, he stepped out without his coat and vest, as it was very warm. He then went to a house not far distant, where they were getting corn to feed their horses.

While thus engaged, a mob rode up, and surrounding him told him he was their prisoner, and must go with them to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Two of those of the first mob were a part of this. These were likely those named by the Sherman Patriot, as pursuing him from Texas, namely A. G. Brayman and Joe Johnson.

The correspondent of Mr. Robertson, from Arkansas, writes thus under date of September 5th: "In the first part of my letter I told you a

company had gone after Mr. Bewley. They brought him into Fayetteville yesterday -- September 4th. He says he would not mind going back to Texas if he could have a fair trial; but such is the state of excitement, he knows they will hang him. They have him locked in a room upstairs in the tavern. I have no idea they will let him bid his dear family farewell; and now he does not ever expect to see them again."

.....

As the mob proceeded from Keetsville to Fayetteville, they talked as if he would have a fair trial, and said Mr. Garoot and wife might come and witness the whole process. They said Mr. Bewley was not the man they had taken him to be. He was a gentleman, and should be treated well. But all this, as the events showed, was only to save appearances and prevent his rescue by his sons and others who might be disposed to interfere in his behalf. They kept but of view the taking him to Texas. This prevented Mrs. Bewley from attempting to see him then, a circumstance she greatly regrets; but she could not believe that he would come to a tragic end. For if they had not hurried him off, a habeas corpus could have been obtained, which they greatly feared, as Mr. Bewley had many friends in Fayetteville and other places not far from the scene of these disgraceful offenses.

From Missouri they hurried him on into Arkansas. They conveyed him on a horse,telling those they met that they were breaking a young colt. In this way they brought him to Fayetteville. There they suffered the mob to curse him and call him an abolitionist, negro thief, and every other offensive name they could think of, so that he was moved to tears. They kept him there a few days abusing shamefully any of his friends who came to see him, and sending out word that they had started, or were about to start that evening, or next morning, all the time they kept him at Fayetteville.

After all the ignominious treatment they could heap upon him, they set out from Fayetteville, our best accounts say in the overland stage, others say in a hack. It is also said he was tied or chained to a post in the stage.

As he passed through Van Buren, he addressed the people on the street, from the stage, while making a temporary stay. Many citizens here, as well as friends, we learn afterward regretted they had not rescued him from the hands of the mob.....

We may here notice the letter which Mr. Bewley wrote to his wife and family. Mrs. Bewley, as we have seen, was left on the road with her children, when her husband was seized by the mob, not knowing what to do, or where to go. Her blind daughter Catherine was left at Springfield, Mo., when the family went to Texas, and remained there till after the death of her father.

We give the letter as published in the Central Christian Advocate of January 9, 1861. As the letters shows, it was furnished us by Rev.M. Brotherton, presiding elder in the Kansas Conference; but formerly the faithful fellow-laborer with Bewley in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas.

"Sept. 5, 1860, Fayetteville, Ark.

"Dear Wife and Children, -- I never took up my pen under such circumstances before. After I left there that day, I was hurried on, and

the next day, about nine or ten o'clock, we got to Fayetteville. I am here yet. They have not put me in jail, but keep me under guard. At night I am chained fast to some person, and in the day I have liberty to walk about with the guard. I have been in the general tolerable, though my company in general has not been as desirable as some. They are now after Tom Willet.So soon as they succeed in getting him, I suppose they will set out with us to Texas in the overland stage, and if so, hand us over to the Fort Worth Committee, and receive the reward. Then, we will, I suppose, be under their supervision, to do with us as seemeth them good. And if that takes place, dear and much beloved wife and loving children, I shall never in this life expect to see you; but I shall look to meet you all, with our little babe that has already gone to that blessed heaven of repose. The reason Why I so speak, in these times of heated excitement, mole-hills are raised mountain-high, and where there are none, it is frequently imagined they see something. That being the case, it seems it is enough to know that we are 'North Methodists', as they are called; and from what we learned in Texas about that Fort Worth Committee, they had sworn vengeance against all such folks. I expect when they get us we will go the trip. But, dear wife and children, who are big enough to know about these things, know that, so far as I am concerned, all these things are false. You have been with me, and you know as well as I do that none of these things have ever been countenanced about our house, but that we have repudiated such to the last. So you see that I am innocent, and you,my love, will have the lasting satisfaction to know that your husband was innocent, for you have been with me for some twenty-six years, and your consitituion is emaciated and gone down to feebleness. You will have to spend the remaining part of your life as a bereaved widow,with your orphan children, with one blind daughter.

"Now my feelings I can not describe, but I know there is a God that doeth right. As I was taken away, and was not even permitted to see you, that I might bid you and the children farewell, I have to do it in this way, and would say to all to try to continue your way onward to heaven. Tell George and baby, when they get old enough, they must seek religion and be good boys, and meet pa in heaven. I want William and John, as they are the oldest, to be good to their mother and their blind sister.

"Do with your scant means as you think best. I have feeling -- I can not tell you how I feel for you. There on the road, in your wagons, we thought ourselves at home. But I can only leave you in the hands of Him in whom I put my trust. I know you will not forget me in your prayers; you have mine -- shall have while I have breath. I believe much in prayer. I feel no guilt,from the fact that I have done nothing to cause that feeling. Dear Jane, I can not tell you what is the best course for you to pursue, but I want you to get somewhere that the children can have a chance at school. Keep as clear of these one-horse towns as you can. Frequently, at such places, boys are early led astray. I do hope that the good Lord will comfort you and guide you to the best conclusions.

"I would be glad you would tell Henry M'Cary to write to Capt. Daget at Fort Worth, my standing since he was first acquainted with me, and when you write to your friends, tell them to do so too, or as they choose. I now close by subscribing myself your affectionate husband and father,

ANTHONY BEWLEY

"You will doubtless preserve this imperfect scroll. A.B.
"This is September 6th, 1860.

"City of Fayetteville, Ark.

"I, with a portion of the vigilance committee, will leave Fayetteville to-night sometime. The committee has returned without Willet, and have given up hunting him any more. A. BEWLEY."

.....

When the mob had reached Fort Worth, Texas, with Mr. Bewley, they put him in charge of a hotel-keeper. He was much fatigued, and was suffered to retire early, uninformed of the gloomy fate hovering so near him.

A little slave showed him to his room up stairs. His ardent prayer offered, a good conscience united with tired nature quickly to lull the venerable man into a sweet and quiet sleep. About eleven o'clock he was taken from his bed by three men, and when they reached the street, they were joined by a crowd there assembled. They took him a few hundred yards away, and there, amid vile ribaldry and horrid oaths, that made night hideous, they hung the unblemished man of God. But the bravest soul that listened to the violent throbbings of that feverish and eventful night, was the man who died. He ascended to his native place, his long-sought destiny. They retreated, as cowering hounds from a neighboring fold, with overcast visages and theft-glutted greed, yet ill at ease, to seek repose, but, alas, only to find themselves tossed by apparitions to disquiet slumber. Mr. Bewley was suspended upon the same limb and tree upon which several negroes and a Northern man named Crawford had been hung. This gallows had been called "the Crawford limb"; after this, however, the people called it "the Bewley limb."

.....

The Arkansian, a paper published at Fayetteville, says: "Bewley was taken to Fort Worth, where he was tried, condemned, and hung. There was enough evidence against him to hang twenty men. Bewley expected to be hung, said so here, said so along the road, whenever the people of Fort Worth got him. The history of his trial will furnish our readers with the proofs and circumstances of his guilt. Bewley made no confession; he said if he made a confession they would hang him, and if he did not make a confession they would hang him any how, and he was not going to make one for the world to blow about. He could have made one, and it would serve the ends of justice. There is no doubt of the guilt of other parties, whose names are mentioned in Bewley's letter, and they are all under watch and will get their meeds, if ever they see Texas." .....

The Rev. H.W. South, in a letter dated Waxahachie, Texas, October 4, 1860, states, among other things, that Mr. Bewley was followed to the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., taken and brought back to Fort Worth, and, on the 13th of September, 1860, was hung on the same limb of the same tree on which Mr. Crawford had been hung before.

The following letter from Mr. D.O. Hoover relates to these events, and deserves a place here:

"Stockwell, Ind., December 4, 1860.

"Brother Elliott, -- My family has at last arrived from the bloody

land of mobocracy, North-Western Texas, from which I was cruelly driven in July last. My family says the mob stopped near my house at a Mr. Penn's, and took dinner, while taking brother Bewley back to Fort Worth. While there, the good old man, pointing to the sun, remarked, that was the last setting sun he should ever see.

"Shortly after dinner they marched him off to Fort Worth. At the regular hour for supper he went to the tavern and ate his last meal with a set of bloodthirsty assassins of the South. He was then taken a short distance from town by a party of those demons, and there, with a rope entwined around his neck, he was suspended between the heavens and the earth like a dog, to die by the hands of his fellow-men. After letting him remain all night in this position, a hole was dug by two negro men. The dead victim was then taken down by these two Africans and thrown in without coffin or box, the dirt then thrown upon him scarcely covering his body. They report they found him in a field helping to gather corn. He desired before being marched away to return to the house and take leave of his friends. This privilege they denied him. He was then in possession of one dollar, which he wished to be sent to his wife. This request was also hooted at, and the poor defenseless prisoner driven away by his merciless enemies.

"While living in Texas, brother Bewley preached at my house time and again, during a period of four years, and many are the times I have accompanied this good man from one appointment to another, but never did I hear him hint any thing that would prejudice the negro against his master, nor did I ever hear him preach an abolition discourse. But the whole matter was, he was a member of the old Church, and that was all they could say against him. One of the clan, Julius Smith, remarked that the time had come that ninety-nine innocent had better suffer than let one guilty escape. Thus, my friends, lived and died a valiant soldier of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

"There is not now in Texas a member of the Old Methodist Episcopal Church that dare own his membership." .....

.....

The editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate gives the following account of the case of Bewley, from a reliable source, as he says, although it has his own image and superscription upon it.

"1. Mr. Bewley was carried to Fort Worth, after his arrest, by the men from Arkansas, and there, at or near Fort Worth, he was tried by the civil authorities, and required to give bail to appear for trial before a higher court. This he could not or did not do, and was ordered to prison.

"2. On the way to prison a mob overpowered the sheriff and his posse, took Bewley and hung him. Our informant did not <u>see</u> these things, but heard them in Texas, from what he regarded as reliable authority, and believed them to be true.

#3. The evidence on which Bewley was sent on for further trial, consisted partly in what sundry persons testified they had heard him say, and partly in statements made by others who had been arrested and punished. These statements implicated him as one of the party organized to carry out the purposes expressed in the Bailey letter; but the evidence consisted mainly in the fact that the original Bailey letter was

produced at the trial, and Bewley acknowledged he had received and subsequently lost it."

Allow, for the moment, that Mr.Bewley, according to the above, had a trial; Dr. M'Anally here acknowledges that the main proof against him was "the Bailey letter," which has all the internal marks of a forgery or an imposition. Any man may have such a letter addressed to him through the post-office, without any participation whatever in its contents.

Dr. M'Anally then utters the following: "The cry in several papers that he -- Bewley -- was charged with nothing except being a Northern Methodist preacher is utterly and wholly false. Whether he was or was not guilty of the charges brought against him we do not know. He was naturally of a self-willed, stubborn disposition, and remarkably persistent in efforts to carry out what he undertook. But, if ever so guilty, he ought to have had a fair trial, and ought not to have been mobbed; and it is all so much the worse if he were innocent." (St. Louis Christian Advocate, November 8, 1860, p. 54.)

Whoever considers the purport of the resolutions of the Fabius township meetings, and hundreds of other such declarations, as well as the declarations of Bishop Pierce, finds it is strictly and literally true, that to be a decided minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or a member, professing the antislavery principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the highest crime known in the moral code of the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal Chruch South. Or to be a Northern Methodist in the South-West, till recently, was the same as being guilty of the highest crime, worthy of death, banishment or any other penalty.

Bishop Morris, in a letter written to Rev. B.N.Brown, which was published November 17, 1860, thus represents the crime of being a member or preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in slave territory. He says: "Loook at it. Our Missouri Conference was, a few years since, prevented by threats of violence from meeting at Independence; Arkansas Conference was mobbed off from Texas; Kentucky Conference was warned not to meet at Germantown last Spring, though it did meet. An effort was seriously contemplated recently in the Virginia Legislature to drive all our ministers out of the State. Still more recently, one of our godly and inoffensive ministers, A. Bewley, was hung by a Texan mob for no crime but connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church.. All which outrages, and many more, the papers of the Church South either endorsed or winked at. Very many of her preachers have publicly warned the people against us as dangerous incendiaries." (Central Christian Advocate, November 21, 1860, p. 59.)

Although one thousand dollars was offered for the seizure and delivery of Bewley at Fort Worth, one half to be paid by the Fort Worth Committee on Mobs, and the other half by the Sherman Committee of Grayson county, Texas, the advertisers for innocent blood thought it no crime to withhold three-fourths of the price for the murder. Five men took him back, and received only two hundred and fifty dollars, or fifty dollars apiece. It was said that this pittance was "not enough to pay their liquor bills", if they drank as much as when at home. They expected, according to the public pledge, to receive one thousand dollars, but were put off with one-fourth of the sum. The brethren of Joseph sold him for a certain sum, but they received the whole amount promised, even from these traders in human flesh and blood. The Jews,

who bought the Savior of the world for thirty pieces of silver, were honorable men compared with these Texan advertisers; for they did not cheat even the traitor Judas out of seven and a half pieces, or one-fourth of the stipulated price of blood, much less three-fourths of the whole sum. Nay, they refused to receive back the price of blood from the penitent betrayer, and bought a burying-place for strangers; while these Texan murderers would not afford one poor uncoffined grave, of generous depth and length, for their martyred victim. They gave him short measure in length, and even grudged enough of mother earth to cover the naked remains of one of her noblest and best sons.

Let us now survey the life and acts of Bewley, and note his proper character.

He was admitted into the traveling connection in the Holston Conference, at Abingdon, Va., December 24th, the same year with Dr. M'Anally and others; and previous to his admission, as well as during his five years of ministerial service, and after his location, he maintained an unblemished character; and this, too, in the very country where he was born and grew up to maturity. It was also in a slaveholding country, Tennessee. So far, we have a sufficient guarantee, certainly for good character, so that the charge of incendiarism could not be made against him while in his native State.....

While a member of the Missouri Conference, from October 4, 1843, to 1848, and then of the Arkansas Conference till his death in 1860, no just charge could be brought against him by those outside the Methodist Episcopal Church, or those in it. The Methodist Episcopal Church authorities, whether Conference or Bishops, would not tolerate a preacher who would gngage in seducing slaves to leave their masters. This never was tolerated among the members or preachers, in slave territory, by the rules or authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whether the thing in itself is right or wrong.

Dr. M'Anally, under date of September 13, 1860, says in the St.Louis Christian Advocate: "In regard to Rev.A.Bewley, we have yet to be satisfied that he met the fate reported; but if it be true that he was hung by a mob in Texas, few men will regret it more, or condemn the act more heartily or honestly than we will. He was one of our classmates in the Holston Conference; was admitted into the Conference at the same time; ordained deacon by Bishop Redding at the same time ; ordained elder by Bishop Roberts at the same time; and as we labored together for some years, in the same Conference, it is fair to presume we would deeply regret he could meet a fate so untimely, cruel, and merciless. Still, if such a fate he really met, it by no means follows that it grew out of what the editor calls 'the enormity of the system of slavery.'It might have occurred from various causes other than this."

Hon. E. G. Evans, who was well acquainted with him for many years, speaks thus, October 6, 1860: "I knew the man. He was a cautious, deliberate man, born, I believe, in Tennessee. He was no abolitionist, though an antislavery man of the Washington and Jefferson school . Modest and peaceful, he never asserted all the rights mentioned by the author of the Dred Scott decision. He was twice chosen a delegate to our highest ecclesiastical council, and was esteemed for his unobtrusive but genuine piety. A large family, one member of which was a blind daughter, was dependent on him. Yet, without a fair trial, without a

sworn jury, without counsel, without forms of law, it seems this brave, this good, gray-haired man is murdered by a mob. Tell not this country, that American citizenship is a prouder boast than to be a Roman. We of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who refuse a sectional affix, are almost compelled to say it is a cheat, a sham -- something we pay dearly for, but which brings us no protection." ...,...

Bishop Morris, who knew him well, in his letter to Rev. B.N.Brown, writes thus concerning him: "One of our godly and inoffensive ministers, A. Bewley, was hung by a Texan mob, for no other crime but connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church." In his letter on this case, of November 7, 1860, the Bishop says: "He was a good man, one of a meek and quiet spirit, and for thirty years enjoyed the full confidence and fellowship of his brethren. He was antislavery in the conservative Methodist sense; but no unprejudiced man, knowing his character, believes that he sympathized with any insurrectionary movement, either in principle or action."

Rev. Joshua Monroe, a very aged minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg Conference, and a Virginian by birth and education, writes thus, December 5, 1860: "In this country we generally believe that all who participated in the execution of A. Bewley are guilty of one of the most brutal and atrocious murders that was ever committed in our land, and we think but little better of those editors who have became the apologists for these murderers."

Rev. Dr. Cartwright, in a letter to us, December 12, 1860, says: "Brother Bewley I knew long and well, and a better man hardly ever lived. He was no ultra-abolitionist. He was a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. I knew some of his murderers, and if they had justice meted out to them, they would have been hung long before they went to Texas. The Lord pity our country! It seems to me that all law is to be outraged, the Constitution to be overthrown, the day of anarchy and blood shed to be inaugurated, and instead of enjoying the right of private judgment and liberty of speech, for which our fathers fought and bled, we are not to be allowed to preach the Gospel to our dying fellow-men. Nevertheless God reigns."

The foregoing is the testimony of a few who were acquainted with Mr. Bewley. The number could be increased indefinitely, but the above will suffice.

Mr.Bewley bore an excellent character with all impartial men, wherever he was known, and maintained an admirable standing among his brethren. He was decidedly opposed to slavery when his sentiments were asked, although he was not accustomed to obtrude his opinions on others, whether in public or private. He never directly or indirectly induced slaves to leave their masters, nor did he ever employ any arguments to render them discontented with their condition, either in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, or Texas, in all of which States he lived as a citizen and labored as a pastor. He was a law-abiding man in all respects and in every place where he lived. As to his being associated with John Brownites, or any others of that class, there was nothing of it. No such charge was ever sustained against him, nor could it be, unless by false witnesses. The whole and only charge against him was, that he was a sound member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and anti slavery according to her principles and the teachings of Holy Scrip-

ture. He was also a minister in slave territory, and a promoter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. This was his only crime, and all the allegations brought against him were founded on this alone, and nothing else. While unobtrusive, as to his anti-slavery principles, he never declined uttering his opinions, or professing them, so that all who knew him were fully aware of his views.

He was a man of settled principles, and so honest was he in following them, that no worldly consideration could induce him to abandon, or modify, or evade them. Dr.M'Anally says of him, that "he was naturally of a self-willed, stubborn disposition and remarkably persistent in efforts to carry out what he undertook." This is a high eulogium, coming from a Southern Methodist preacher. The truth is, that Mr. Bewley retained the views held by all Methodists in the South when he was young. He was born in 1804, joined the Church in 1821, and commenced to travel in 1829. And up to that time all Methodists asked, "What shall we do for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery?" In 1835 in South Carolina, the gifts of a Methodist preacher, for the first time in the history of the Church, were perverted and prostituted by a plea for slavery. If any of them were pro-slavery before, they kept their minds to themselves, and did not utter in public their moral heresy. Rev. Anthony Bewley, in his maturity, retained the genuine Methodistic and Scriptural doctrines on slavery which he imbibed in the true Methodist school while a youth, and continued in that faith, without swerving, till at last he sealed his testimony with his blood, shed by the influence, if not the hands indeed, of Southern Methodists who abandoned the teaching of their better days and of the Bible, and who drank in the vicious sophistries of the Calhoun school of politicians. Happy, noble man! He was thus "self-willed" and "remarkably persistent in efforts" to carry out his principles. And now he wears the martyr's crown.

Let us now return to the desolate Mrs.Bewley. Amid constant and fearful apprehensions of violence, she, with her cherished ones, had wound her way through by-paths from Texas across the Indian country, and into South-West Missouri, where she had acquaintances. Under the harrowing solicitude and wearing watchings and road-services of the journey, her already shattered constitution quite gave way, and she almost sank down with exhaustion as her feet struck the threshold of her friend's dwelling. Not even here could she find rest. Bribed assassins were even then lingering on their footsteps. Their cowardly strategy soon enables them to seize her husband when defenseless.

Denying him the privilege of seeing again his family, caressing his children, or bidding them a final farewell, they hurry their victim away as an ox to the slaughter. Covering their black, murderous, and covetous designs with hypocritical pretenses, they hasten the innocent man, half-clad, toward the place of butchery, looking forward for the reward of iniquity, the promised thousand dollars. Under such circumstances was Mrs.Bewley left with her family on the road, almost destitute of means of support. What to do, whither to go she knew not. In this perplexing exigency, she and her family proceeding to South-ern Kansas, Allen county, five miles below Humboldt, where Mr.Garoot, her son-in-law, lived. The blind daughter, Catherine, was still at Springfield, Mo., with relatives, where she had been left on their departure for Texas.....

(End of Chapter VIII, page 180)

First Probate Records of Washington County

Beginning with this issue, FLASHBACK will publish selected records from the early Will Books and Probate Court Records of Washington County. Our many members who are engaged in genealogical research will find these records of value, since they contain the names of early settlers and miscellaneous bits of family history.

The earliest Washington County probate records are those of October 1837, when Judge John Cureton presided over a five-day session of the Probate Court. The first entry reads as follows:

STATE OF ARKANSAS

AT A court of probate, begun and held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville in the County of Washington on the 2nd Monday in October, it being the ninth day of said month in the year of our Lord 1837 before John Cureton, Judge of Probate.

On motion it is ordered that Gerral Trammell and Nancy Fort, administrator and administratrix of the extate of Elias Fort deceased, be allowed to hire out the Negro belong to said estate for three months.

And now on this day came Lewis Evans, administrator of the estate of Robert Brady dec'd, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said administrator has no settlement to make, it is therefore considered by the court that said Lewis Evans be discharge from making any further settlement.

And now on this day came John B. Smith, administrator of the estate of Patsy Brotherton dec'd, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said administrator has no settlement to make, said Smith be discharged from making his settlement until next annual settlement.

James Reed was appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin Reed dec'd, who gave bond and security according to law.

And now on this day comes Rebecca Smith, administratrix of the estate of John Smith dec'd, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that there is wild Hogs belonging to said estate, it is therefore considered by the court that said administratrix sell the same.

JOHN CURETON, Judge

Other proceedings of the Probate Court in 1837 were as follows:

Alexander Williams, administrator of the estate of John Williams dec'd, is charged with $1242.16 from which amount the commissioners (B.H.Smithson and David Walker) deducted credits amounting to $521.96. It is interesting to note that the assets of this estate included "Hire of Negro boy" for the following years:

1832 - $ 30.00
1833 - 47.00
1834 - 60.00
1835 - 60.00
1837 - 120.00

The administrator was discharged from making any further settlement.

In the case of Samuel Smoot vs John Ish and George Morrow, executors of the estate of a jury had already been drawn when the plaintiff took a non-suit. The jury was composed of the following: William McGarrah, M. D. Gay, James Lynch, Robert Burney, G.B.Harrison, John West, Jacob Smith, John Kendrick, John Musgrove, John Isham and William Kiser.

Settlements were made by the following administrators:
L. C. Pleasants, vs. Willis S. Wallace, administrator of the estate of M. H. W. Mahon dec'd.
John R. Pyeatt, administrator of the estate of Andrew Pyeatt dec'd.
Garrard Lane, administrator of the estate of Ransom Lane.
Bolin Smith vs. James C. Bell, administrator of the estate of John Wilson dec'd.
John Miller vs. same as above.

Joseph McMurray, administrator of the estate of James Clark dec'd, reported the amount of the estate $770.46, widow's share $234.23, and administrator's fee $45.

Sarah Nail, administratrix of the estate of Andrew Nail dec'd, faced suit for the following debts owed by the deceased:

Nathan W. Tuttle	$10.00
Robert Hubbard	11.37
Wm. T. Larrimore	5.00
Oliver Woods	2.79
Joseph M. Gable	2.50
William Skelton	8.75
L. C. Pleasants	5.00
Joseph Dickson	1.68
J.H. and Geo.P.Wallace	7.12
Nathan Caughman	8.00
Samuel Whitehead	2.00
Aaron and Joel D.Parks	5.00
Anthony & Brodie	15.56
Anthony & Brodie	8.56

Other actions:
Joseph Stout vs Polly Stout, administratrix of the estate of John B. Stout.
William Embree vs John S. Blair, administrator of the estate of Samuel O. Harris dec'd.
Joseph Stout vs Rebecca Smith, administratrix of the estate of John Smith dec'd.
Moses Stout vs John W. Onstott, administrator of the estate of James M. Sweeney dec'd.
Isaac Price vs James Anderson, administrator of the estate of Thos. J. Anderson dec'd. The plaintiff asked for a jury trial. The jury awarded him $20.50 on his claim against the estate. The jury was composed of the following: Jacob Smith, William Kizer, Samuel Vaughan, Alonzo Maltby, John Wagnon, James McKinney, Morris Wright, Charles Washington, Dennis Callahan, John West, M.B. Gay, James Dickson.

Other actions in the 1837 session of Probate Court:

Charles McClellan, administrator of the estate of Wm. P. McCorry.
Wm. E. Woodruff vs John C. Moore, administrator of the estate of James Coulter dec'd.

Wm. E. Woodruff vs Polly Stout, administratrix of the estate of John G. Stout dec'd.

Wm. McK. Ball, adminstrator of estate of John E. Turner dec'd vs Willis S. Wallace, administrator of estate of M.H.W. Mahon dec'd.

B.H.Smithson vs John S. Blair, administrator of estate of S.O.Harris dec'd. Claim for $116.50.

T. B. Kelly vs same. Dismissed.

James S. Fulton vs same. Allowed $12.33.

P.H.Trout vs John W. Onstott, administrator of estate of J.M.Sweeney dec'd.

Wm. McGarrah and Mathew Hubbard vs James Cartwright and John Cartwright, administrators of estate of Saml. Cartwright dec'd.

John B. Walker vs John D. Moore, administrator of the estate of James Coulter dec'd.

Bryan H. Smithson and Sebron G. Sneed appointed commissioners to settle account of Thomas W. Norwood, administrator of the estate of William F. Walker, dec'd.

On motion it is ordered by the Court to be certified that Royal T. Wheeler Esquire is a man of honest and good moral character and that he is 21 years of age.

JOHN CURETON, Judge

WILL RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

(Editor's note: With this issue, FLASHBACK begins publication of the Probate and Will Records of Washington County. The earliest recorded wills are in Record Book A-B (one volume) and were obviously copied from the original Probate Court records. We are listing all wills recorded from 1833 to 1860 and are itemizing those that furnish historical information of value. For example, the Taylor and Wilson wills reproduced below show that some testators freed their slaves - a not uncommon custom in the 1830s. There is also a great deal of family information found in these old wills. -- WJL)

WILL BOOK A and B

1. Robert Hamilton. Recorded Nov. 4, 1833. Witness, James Williams.

2. Thomas Garvin. Recorded Nov. 3, 1834. Signed by mark. Witnesses: Samuel Newton, John McClellan, Mary H. Newton.

3. John L. Taylor. Recorded Nov. 3, 1834. Witnesses: John Latta, Jacob Chandler, James McCormick. By his will John L. Taylor freed all his slaves and bequeathed them each a certain amount of money, as follows:

Thomas	$400	Amanda	$300
Augustine. . . .	300	Julyann.	100
Lewis.	300	David.	100
Milton	600	Joseph	100
Henry.	600	William.	100

and the children of Milkey and Julyann whose names are not known, $300 each.

4. Benjamin Hayles, filed Sept. 23, 1835. Witnesses: Henderson Bates, Thomas Leach, Obadiah Seay. Executors: John Morrow, Geo.Ish.

5. Lewis Hammack. (Carroll County, Tenn.)

6. James Lewis, filed May 4, 1836. Signed by mark. Witnesses: M. H. Clark and James Kinnebrugh

7. Ralph Davis, filed April 11, 1836. Signed by mark. Witnesses: Henry B. Brown and George Gossage.

8. John Wilson, filed April 16, 1836. Witnesses: Stephen Strickland and Bowling Smith. John Wilson's will reads as follows:

In the name of God amen. This my last will and testament. Arkansas Territory, Washington County, Prairie Grove Township. This 12th day of January 1836.

I, John Wilson, first, do bequeath my body to the grave and my soul to God who gave it.

Second, I want all my just debts paid.

Thirdly, I do at my death free my negro man named Simon and my old negro woman named Silvey, also my young negro woman named Matilda. I also do request the Circuit Court of the above named County to grant to my three negroes above named, free papers at their cost. I do bequeath to Simon the above named negro man, the following property: my bob mule, one plow and pair of plowing gears, one axe and iron wedge, one weeding hoe, one sprouting hoe, one drawing knife and one hand saw, one cow and calf, one ewe and lamb, two sows, and pork and corn to do him and family for the present year. Also one yoke of oxen, yoke and log chain, and to continue on to cultivate my farm under the care of John Cohea until the first of January next and to have two-thirds of all the corn that is raised on the place, and one third of the wheat and the said John Cohea for his services to have one third of the corn. Also,I do bequeath to my old negro woman Silvey the following property: one spinning wheel and cards and all the residue of kitchen furniture that I have not given to Priscilla Cohea.

Fourthly, I do bequeath to my son James Wilson all of my lands in the above named county, it being the NE quarter of Section No. 14 in Township No.16 of Range No. 32, containing 160 acres, and all of my stock consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Together with all other property of mine not appropriated in this will nor in the deed of gift that I made to Priscilla Cohea.

Fifthly and lastly, I do appoint John Cohea and John T. Edmiston my true and lawful agents to settle all my debts and to collect all my dues, and to take charge of all the perishable property for the term of one year and to hold themselves strictly accountable to James Wilson, my heir.

9. Thomas Wagnon, filed Feb.20, 1838. Witnesses: Brazzil Wagnon, Thos. Wagnon, John Wagnon, Elizabeth Wagnon. The will, made orally in the presence of witnesses, was recorded as follows:

The nuncupative will and testament of Thomas Wagnon Sr. who died at his own residence on the 29th day of Jan. 1838, in the County of Washington and State of Arkansas, who made the following will and testament, that is to say:

I, Thomas Wagnon Sr. being sound in mind but weak in body do make this my last will and testament which I expect to be reduced to writing according to law.

First, it is my will that all my just debts be paid, to effect which I wish my executors to collect all the money that is due me and pay off my debts and if there is not suffiency I wish my executors to sell stock to make up the amount which will satisfy my debts, reserving enough at the same time for the use of my family and if there is not a suffiency after selling the property on a credit of 12 months and if there should not be enough of money realized, then it is my will that my executors shall prove up two Lovely donation claims and locate or sell them to the best advantage and make use of the money arising therefrom to finish paying my debts.

Second, I will and bequeath to my son Thomas Wagnon Jr. a negro boy named Peter about 9 years of age, one horse to be worth 65 or 70 dollars. I further bequeath to my son Thomas one-half of grist mill and one-half of my distillery also. I give to my said Thomas the one-half of my stable horse Red Rover. I also give him a town lot in the Town of Fayetteville -- all of which I give and bequeath to my said son Thomas Wagnon Jr. and his heirs forever.

Third, I give and bequeath to my son Brazzil Wagnon a negro boy named Henry, about 11 or 12 years of age, the other half of my grist mill and distillery, the other half of my stable horse Red Rover, one town lot in Fayetteville.

Fourth, to my son Marshall P. Wagnon a negro boy going on 2 years of age by the name of George, one mare and colt, the one-half of my stable horse Fine Tail, and one town lot in Fayetteville.

Fifth, to my son John Wagnon 80 acres of land that he resides upon, five head of sheep, two cows and calves which he now has in possession, the other half of my stable horse Fine Tail, one town lot in Fayetteville.

Sixth, to my beloved wife Elizabeth Wagnon during her natural life three negroes - Roda, a negro woman about 40 years of age, Mariah a negro woman about 35 years of age, Charity a negro girl about 5 years of age, which my said wife Elizabeth is to have the use of until either one of my three daughters, Sarah Wagnon, Matilda Wagnon and Polly Wagnon, shall marry. Then my said wife is to give the said negro girl Charity to the first of the girls that shall marry. The other two negroes, Roda and Mariah, with their increase, are to be given to my other daughters. I also give my farm to my beloved wife during her natural life. I give to my said wife all the household and kitchen furniture as it is now situated to dispose of as she may think best. It is my will that after the death of my beloved wife Elizabeth Wagnon, my tract of land where I now reside is to be sold to the best advantage and the money arising therefrom my executors to divide equally between all of my children.

Eighthly I give to my daughter Sarah Wagnon one town lot in Fayetteville.

Ninthly I give to my daughter Matilda Wagnon one town lot in Fayetteville.

Tenthly, I give to my daughter Polly one town lot in town of Fayetteville.

Eleventh. It is my will that after all my debts are paid if there is any over plus it is to be equally divided among my children.

I hereby and hereupon appoint Elizabeth Wagnon my loving wife my Executrix and my son John Wagnon my Executor.

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State of Arkansas
County of Washington

On this 23 day of February A.D. 1838 personally appeared before me Ewing Summers and Wm. H. Vaughan and being duly sworn declare that they were present on the 29 day of January 1838 at the dwelling house of Thos. Wagnon Sr. in the time of his last illness and did then and there hear the deceased declare the contents of the above instrument of writing to be his last will and that at the time of so doing he was of perfect and sound mind, memory and understanding, to the best of their knowledge, observation and belief.

B. H. Smithson
Clerk

AUGUST MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The quarterly meeting of the WCHS was held Aug. 23 at Ferguson's Cafeteria, Fayetteville. There was a large attendance, including a number of outOofOtown visitors.

President Roy A. Scott conducted a drawing for 3, 2 and 1-year terms on the WCHS board of directors. Chosen for 3-year terms were Dr. Fount Richardson, Roy A. Scott, Tom Feathers and Deane Carter; for 2-year terms, ".J.Lemke, Fred McCuistion, Miss Grace Albright, O.E. Williams; for one-year terms, Mrs. Vera Wade, Mrs. Kay Brumfield, Roy Karnes and Clarence V. Davis.

An interesting feature of the program was the presentation to Secretary and Mrs. Carter of "Travel Diaries." They will leave Sept. 1 for service in Turkey under the International Cooperation program. Deane Carter has served as secretary-treasurer of the WCHS during 1960. He put our finances on a sound basis, indexed nine volumes of FLASHBACK, re-finished our office furniture, and rendered other services.

At the Aug.23 meeting, Fred McCuistion extended an invitation to the Labor Day reunion at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. Miss Albright was appointed to prepare a tribute to the late Miss Rowena Gallaway. Several members spoke on family history. The editor, W.J.Lemke, announced an all-picture "bonus" edition of FLASHBACK ("The Turn of the Century") for publication December 1.

The Children of PRESTON JARNAGIN LEA and MARY HENDERSON PECK

(Editor's note: When Miss Lola Ellis sold her home on S.Church st., to the city of Fayetteville and moved to Texas to live with her brother, the Washington County Historical Society lost one of its most ardent supporters. Her last gift to the Society was a copy of her family history, which she had helped write. This 56-page booklet is entitled "Preston Jarnagin Lea -- Ancestry and Posterity." It was compiled by a daughter of P. J. Lea (Mrs.J.M.Preston) and a granddaughter (Miss Lola Ellis). The genealogical tables that appear below are from this book.

(Miss Ellis also gave the Society a set of eight photographs of the staff of Fayetteville's first telephone company. These will be published in the next issue of FLASHBACK. Incidentally, she was the first telephone operator, in 1896.

(Members of the Society and friends of Miss Ellis might like to know that she will observe her 90th birthday on Dec. 17, 1960. Our Secretary will remind you of this date in his November Newsletter. ** WJL)

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PRESTON JARNAGIN LEA, son of Major Lea Jr., grandson of Major Lea Sr., and great-grandson of the emigrant James Lea, was born Nov.20, 1814 in Jefferson County, Tenn. He married on March 25, 1834, MARY HENDERSON PECK, daughter of Benjamin Peck, Judge of Grainger County, Tenn. She was born Sept. 20, 1818; died June 26, 1901. He died Jan. 3, 1890. Both are buried at Sons Chapel, east of Fayetteville, Ark. Their children were:

1. Sarah Adaline Lea, born April 16, 1835; died May 15, 1885; married on May 25, 1853, to William Shadrach Inman, born Apr. 29, 1834; died Oct. 15, 1905.

2. Catherine Ann Lea, born July 31, 1836; died Jan. 8, 1868; married on Jan. 6, 1859 to Shadrach Walker Inman, born Sept. 7, 1811; died Feb. 3, 1896.

3. Nancy Jane Lea, born Mar. 12, 1838; died Sept. 1, 1844.

4. James Alfred Lea, born Mar. 15, 1840; died Sept. 5, 1840.

5. Martha Elizabeth Lea, born June 10, 1841; died Nov. 10, 1927; married on July 3, 1862 Tennessee Dority Fox, born May 14, 1832; died Aug. 27, 1895.

6. Maranda Kiziah Lea, born May 9, 1843; died Jan. 13, 1906; married Nov. 30, 1859 Samuel Shannon McCampbell, born Jan. 11, 1832; died Aug. 25, 1892.

7. Benjamin Houston Lea, born Feb. 16, 1845; died Sept. 12, 1917; married 1) on Feb. 28, 1872 Elizabeth Blackburn, born Aug. 8, 1850; died Oct. 24, 1915; married 2) Nellie Blackburn on Nov. 1, 1916, born June 11, 1857; died Aug. 23, 1938.

8. Lucinda Jane Lea, born Jan. 16, 1847; died Aug. 13, 1915; married on Jan. 13, 1870 Gideon Wesley Ellis, born Nov. 1, 1841; died Jan. 24, 1889.

9. Preston Major Lea, born Jan. 5, 1849; died Dec. 13, 1934; married Mar. 3, 1875 Lida May Garner, born May 1, 1857; died Nov.21, 1943.

10. Charity Emily Lea, born Jan. 10, 1851; died July 24, 1879; married Dec. 19, 1872 Dr. James Hamilton Lincoln.

11. Mary Cordelia Lea, born Dec. 12, 1852; died June 9, 1854.

12. William Caswell Lea, born Nov. 22, 1854; died Jan. 4, 1928;married Nov. 26, 1890 Emma Pearl Ketchum, born Apr. 1, 1871; died Sept.18, 1951.

13. John Pryor Lea, born Mar. 1, 1857; died Nov. 11, 1921; married Dec. 28, 1898 Annie M. King, born Apr. 7, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1948, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

14. Mary (Mollie) Eliza Lea, born Jan. 5, 1859; died Nov. 28, 1941; married Mar. 18, 1890 Wm. Lafayette Rainwater, born May 1, 1841; died July 21, 1919.

15. Joanna Magnolia Lea, born Feb. 20, 1861; died ____; married Mar.5, 1900 Lester Charles Preston, born Nov. 28, 1852; died Aug. 17, 1920 in Denver, Colo.

16. Samuel Jarnagin Lea, born Feb. 22, 1863; died ____; married 1) Dec. 24, 1885 Carrie Elmeda Brown, born Aug. 5, 1866; died Oct. 6, 1896; married 2) on Oct. 7, 1897 Elizabeth Baxter, born Dec.7, 1868.

SARAH ADALINE LEA, oldest daughter of Preston J. and Mary H. (Peck) Lea, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Apr. 16, 1835; died at Ringgold, Ga., May 15, 1885. Married on May 25, 1853 in Tennessee, William Shadrack Inman, son of Shadrack and Sarah Kays (Henderson) Inman. He was born Apr. 29, 1834; died at Prairie Grove, Ark., Oct. 15, 1905. The children of Sarah Adaline Lea and William Shadrack Inman were:

1. Mary Elizabeth Inman, born Feb. 3, 1855; died Sept. 28, 1941, at Fayetteville and is buried in Farmington, Ark., cemetery. Married 1) in Ringgold, Ga. on Jan. 27, 1875 John S. Benjamin; married 2) at Farmington, Ark. on Aug. 10, 1898 George Rogers, born Nov. 29, 1839; died Aug. 1, 1932 at Prairie Grove, Ark. and is buried in Farmington cemetery. He was in Co.C, 47th Tenn. Inf., C.S.A.

2. Shadrack Inman, born July 26, 1856; married on Apr. 16, 1878 J. B. Russell, born Feb. 12, 1858. Shadrack Inman died at Ensley, Ala., July 15, 1932, and his wife, J.B. (Russell) Inman, died at Ensley, Ala., June 23, 1930.

3. Daughter, not named, born dead Apr. 22, 1858.

4. William Lea Inman, born July 6, 1859; died Jan. 2, 1930; married Dec. 3, 1883 at Corsicana, Tex., to Elizabeth Eleanor Bright, born Dec. 22, 1859; died Nov. 7, 1937 at Houston, Tex.

5. James Preston Inman, born June 24,1862; died Apr. 26, 1919 at Texarkana, Tex.; married May 18, 1892 to Lula A. Mooring who was born Apr. 7, 1872.

6. Sally Henderson Inman, born May 31, 1865; died Feb. 23, 1945 in Birmingham, Ala. She was married at Ringgold, Ga., to Aaron Camp Jones who was born Sept. 3, 1857; died June 21, 1915 at Birmingham, Ala.

7. Samuel Houston Inman, born Mar. 7, 1868; died May 2, 1929 in accident at Corsicana, Tex. Married Dec. 20, 1893 Ruth Anna White, born May 22, 1874; died July 23, 1930.

8. Josiah Alexander Inman, born Nov. 11, 1870; died Dec. 19, 1879.

9. Maggie Gertrude Inman, born Feb. 5, 1874; married at Prairie Grove, Ark., to Frank Houston Carl, born Mar. 22, 1868. He (F. H. Carl) died Feb. 5, 1942 and is buried in Prairie Grove cemetery.

10. Stuart Montford Inman, born Oct. 5, 1878 in Ringgold, Ga.; died in Houston, Tex., Jan. 8, 1943; married Dec. 24, 1911 to Alma M. Reeve.

William Shadrack Inman married 2) in Prairie Grove, Ark., on June 30, 1889, a widow, Mrs. Tennie S. (Funkhouser) Moore, who had 3 children by former marriage.

LUCINDA JANE LEA, 8th child of Preston Jarnagin Lea and Mary H. (Peck) Lea was born Jan. 16, 1847 near Knoxville, Tenn.; died Aug. 13 1915 at Fayetteville, Ark., and is buried beside her husband in Combs Chapel cemetery, southeast of Fayetteville. She married Jan. 13, 1870, at Ringgold, Ga., Gideon Wesley Ellis who was born Nov. 1, 1841 in Blount County, Ala., and died Jan. 24, 1889 and is buried in family plot in Combs cemetery near Fayetteville, Ark. He entered service of the Confederate States in May 1861 as private in Co.C of the 4th Battalion, afterwards 60th Regiment Georgia Volunteers. He had his left arm broken by bulletin in battle at Sharpsburg, Va., was wounded in leg and captured at Strawsburg, Va. He and his two brothers were in same company, one brother, Robert Asbury Ellis, being killed in action on May 16, 1864 near Culpeper, Va. The children of Lucinda Jane Lea and Gideon Wesley Ellis were:

1. Lela Ella Ellis, born Dec. 17, 1870 in Georgia; died near Summers, Ark. June 21, 1914 and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, Fayetteville,Ark. She was married May 3, 1899 to John Stephen Bates, born Apr. 22, 1871 near Cane Hill, Ark. He married 2) Mattie Kelton on Nov. 8, 1916.

2. Lola Emma Ellis, twin with Lela Ellis, born Dec. 17, 1870.

3. Preston Joshua Ellis, born Aug. 8, 1872 near Corsicana, Tex. Served in Spanish-American War in Co.D, First Indian Territory Regiment. He married Oct.20, 1904 Mary Jane Tilley, born Feb. 17, 1877 near Prairie Grove.

4. Samuel Wesley Ellis, born Apr. 30, 1875 near Corsicana, Tex; married on Mar. 14, 1898 to Maude Marie Eichelberger, born Feb. 15, 1876; died Dec. 2, 1949 at Hot Springs, N.M.

5. Lena May Ellis, born Apr. 10, 1877 near Corsicana, Tex.; married on Aug. 31, 1898 at Fayetteville, Ark. to Walter Franklin Ham, born Jan. 21, 1872.

6. Cyrus Benjamin Ellis, born Dec. 23, 1879 near Corsicana, Tex.; died June 25, 1881 and is buried in Marshall cemetery near Corsicana.

7. William Pryor Ellis, born Oct. 15, 1882 near Fayetteville, Ark.; died Nov. 6, 1909 and is buried in family plot at Combs Chapel cemetery near Fayetteville, Ark.

8. Robert Lea Ellis, born Jan. 18, 1886 near Fayetteville, Ark.; married 1) Lucy Kahrs, 2) Lucia Grey of Fort Smith, 3) Mrs. Guida (Hardin) Mandeville at Vernon, Tex.

FAMILY REUNION, Sept. 2, 1899

The home of Mrs. Mary H. Lea, two miles east of Fayetteville, was the scene of a very enjoyable family reunion, when the children and their posterity living near began assembling at the parental home, while others living from St. Louis to Texas had arrived the previous night and early that morning.

Joyful were the greetings of long separated relatives. Particularly interesting was the meeting of two brothers who had not seen each other for 32 years. "Why, Ben, this can't be you with that bald head and wrinkled face!" "Pshaw, Preston, this isn't you. Your hair was black and you had the face of a young man."

Scarcely had all arrived when the time came for spreading a sumptuous repast beneath the large oaks on a blue-grass lawn. Of these delicious viands all partook with a hearty relish, remembering that it had been more than 30 years since they had been together around that best-of-all, a "home meal".

An artist having been secured to take a picture of the crowd as they sat around the dinner, a photo of the five generations that were represented was also taken. Ten children - five daughters and five sons - constituting all the living family, were there. Fifteen grandchildren were present, eight great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, making a total of 69 living children.

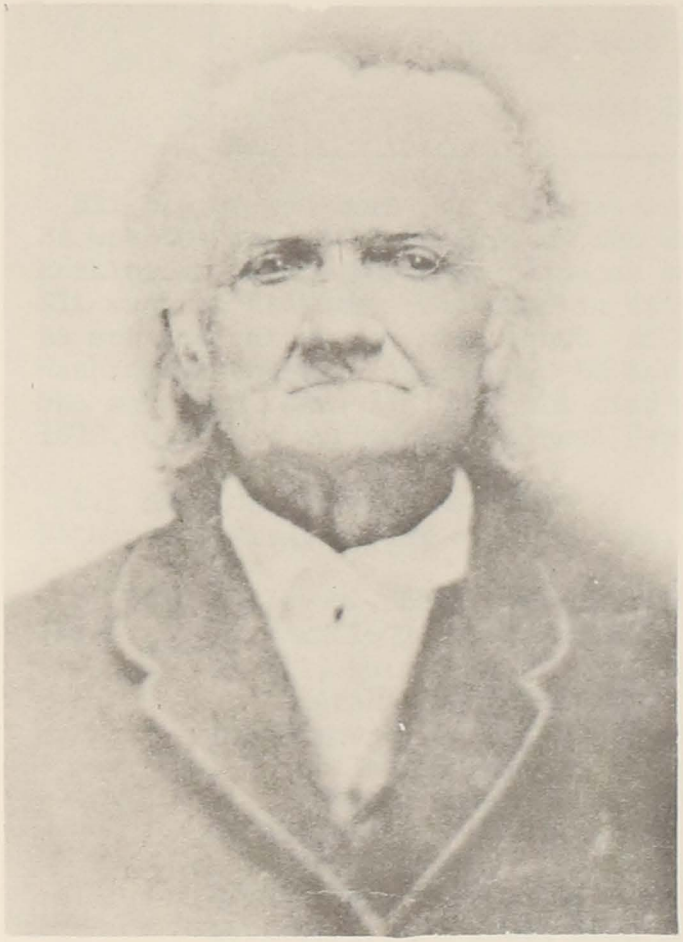
The dear parent, now 81 years of age and able to move about unaided, seemed proud of her numerous brood and her spirits were buoyed by the meeting. The afternoon was spent in music and conversation until the hour for goodbyes, when all realized that this happy day would never come again to all.

(Picture)

Mary Rainwater, Maranda McCampbell, Joanna Preston, Mattie Fox, Lucinda Ellis.

William Caswell Lea, John Pryor Lea, Benjamin Houston Lea, Preston Major Lea, Samuel Jarnagin Lea.

and the mother, Mary H. (Peck) Lea.



ELI BLOYED
born April 25, 1786
died April 22, 1878
Washington County
pioneer

PETER BLOYED
born March 8, 1809
died Feb. 13, 1885

(At right)
GARLAND BLOYED

ELI BLOYED, West Fork Pioneer

by Bernice Karnes

Eli Bloyed was born on the eastern shore of Maryland Apr. 25, 1786. He was the son of John Bloyed who was listed in the 1790 census in Rockingham County, North Carolina, as having a wife, 3 boys and 3 girls. Eli went to Kentucky and then to Arkansas territory in 1816. In 1828 he settled about one mile south of the present town of West Fork in Washington County, Arkansas. He married Mary Graham Apr. 27, 1806. She was born Dec. 5, 1788 and died Oct. 16, 1861. Eli died Apr. 22, 1878. Both are buried in the West Fork cemetery. Their children were:

1. Matilda Bloyed, born July 27, 1807; died March 7, 1870; married Nathan Caughman; buried at West Fork.

2. Peter Bloyed, born March 8, 1809; died Feb. 13, 1885; married Sarah _____, born 1821, died March 5, 1883. They had 8 children:
   a. Eli, born Sept. 12, 1839; died Feb. 9, 1860; married Sarah Jane Gilbreath.
   b. Margaret, born 1840; died 1927; married Giles Lofton; children, surname Lofton: Elizabeth, Mary Ellen, Adline, John, Henry, Alice, Charles and Frank.
   c. Elizabeth, born Oct. 15, 1845; died July 5, 1858.
   d. Mary, born Nov. 20, 1847; died April 1, 1936; unmarried.
   e. William, born 1851; married Delila Lofton.
   f. Henry, born 1860; died 1888; married Antonia Gilbreath, born 1855; died 1888; their children: Garland, Clebourne, Mamie and Grace.
   g. John
   h. Lucinda, who married 1) W.E. Shanks; 2) J.S. Oldham. No children.

3. William Bloyed, born Oct. 7, 1811; died Sept. 22, 1843; married Cynthia Wolf, born Dec. 26, 1810; died Jan. 5, 1875; their children:
   a. James B. Bloyed, born July 22, 1836; died Dec. 6, 1906; married Sarah Jane Gilbreath Bloyed, widow of Eli Bloyed, son of Peter. Children of James B. and Sarah Jane: Finis, Cyrus, Betty, Anne.
   b. Elizabeth, born May 10, 1831; died Nov. 30, 1915; married Thomas McKnight.
   c. Luncinda, married William Karnes. Children: Loddie and Ida.
   d. Mattie married ----- Bird.
   e. Nancy Ann, married 1) John P. Reed; 2) ----- Webb.

4. Kizie, born Dec. 24, 1813; married Rev. Conrad Yoes; their children, surname Yoes:
   a. Mary Ann (Polly), born July 29, 1830; married Wilson Tigard.
   b. Rosana, married Dr. McTroy House.
   c. Margarette, born Aug. 8, 1837; died Oct. 16, 1914; married Alexander Anderson.
   d. Jacob, born Dec. 3, 1839; died Feb. 6, 1906; married Mary Ann Reed.
   e. James Russell, born, Feb. 4, 1845; married Mary E. Short
   f. Cynthia, married Jeff Quinton

5. Nancy Bloyed, born May 10, 1816; died Jan. 9, 1863; married James Winn, born May 10, 1810; died Dec. 4, 1868; their children, surname Winn:

a. Eli married -----
b. Zadok married Mary Caughman
c. Matilda married William Graham
d. Marinda married Clayton Winn
e. Mary married Sam Hale
f. Edmonia married Harvey Dearing
g. Joel married ----- Martin
h. Margaret married James Reed
i. John married ----- Hughes
j. Rachel, born Dec. 6, 1843; died Aug. 13, 1915; married John Karnes, born Dec. 13, 1841; died April 5, 1920; their children, surname Karnes: James Andrew, Henry, Charles and Nancy.

6. Pernetty Bloyed, born June 29, 1825; died 1913; married Joel Combs; their children, surname Combs: Milas, Caledonia.

(Eli Bloyed was my great-great-grandfather. BK)

* * *

SOME WASHINGTON COUNTY MEMORIES

By Garland Bloyed

(Editor's note: These reminiscences were written by an 80-year-old native of Washington County who now lives in Lakewood, Colorado. During the past summer Mr. Bloyed made a trip back to Fayetteville and to his old home in West Fork and also dropped in at the office of the Washington County Historical Society to get acquainted. He's hale and hearty despite the years and has a twinkle in his eye when telling about the old days. We think our readers will enjoy his memories. WJL)

I saw my first bicycle in Fayetteville 70 years ago. Also, I ate my first banana about the same time, in Uncle Dick Gilbreath's grocery store there on the Square. The store was called Gilbreath & Taylor's Old Pioneer Grocery. I saw a stalk of bananas hanging there. I was gawking at them and didn't know what they were. Uncle Dick was in the back of the store watching me. He came up to me and asked if I knew what they were, then took his knife and cut one off and told me to eat it.

My parents died when I was seven years old; within six weeks of each other. We four children were taken to live with uncles and aunts. I went to live with Uncle John Gilbreath over on the Old Wire Road and I went to the Fairview school.

When it came election time, my Uncle John Gilbreath rode a mule five miles down to Hogeye to vote. We had no way of knowing the outcome of the election until a neighbor rode a mule to Fayetteville next day. We watched for him that evening and Uncle John called to him asking how the election went. He said that Benjamin Harrison was elected. Down the road about two miles lived two farmers, one Republican, one

Democrat. When the Democrats won they would come up to the line dividing the farms and put on a celebration. They would go to Fayetteville to get their powder. So when Benjamin Harrison was elected, the Republicans went to Fayetteville and got their powder and had their celebration right on the line also. Uncle John Gilbreath took me to that celebration. When McKinley was elected they had the celebration at Greenland. They got an anvil from the blacksmith shop and they got a rail from the railroad and they filled that hole in the anvil full of powder and put the cap in there and placed the rail right over that hole. Believe me, it was some boomerang.

Everybody was whooping and happy, and wheat went from 25 cents to $1 per bushel. We saw many wagons of wheat passing on the way to Fayetteville, to get that $1 per bushel. I went to Fayetteville to a Decoration Day celebration and saw the old soldiers marching about a half mile column, with their muskets on their shoulders. It made a great impression on me.

We would try to get our corn laid by, the day before Decoration Day. Then the next day, May 31, the Confederates went by on their way to their celebration at Fayetteville. The G.A.R. had a three-day encampment each year at Fayetteville. They held it in a big grove and they had to turn a part of the grove over to thehorses and mules. Every tree had horses and mules tied to them. They had a city of tents there for people to sleep. They had bonfires, and the old soldiers sitting around swapping tales of the war, speakers on the platform, and the farm women had spent days cooking good things to eat. They cooked enough to last three days, bless their souls. And after dark you could hear the bootlegger way over there hollering, "Oh Joe, here's your mule." Then on the last day, about 3 or 4 o'clock, they would start hitching up the wagons, getting ready to go home.

One of the saddest sights was to see theold soldiers put their arms around each other, with tears streaming down their cheeks, patting each other on the back, saying "Come back next year." Of course, next year they didn't all come back.

Prairie Grove Battlefield Reunion

The annual reunion in Prairie Grove Battlefield Park was held Sept. 3-5 and drew large crowds. Although the emphasis was on arts and crafts (the "Clothesline Fair"), thousands of visitors inspected the historic Morrow House and the 126-year-old Latta buildings of Vineyard Village. With the Centennial of the battle of Prairie Grove approaching, it is hoped that a special observance will be held Dec. 7, 1962.

"Turn of the Century"

The first installment of pictures and copy for our "Turn of the Century" special edition of FLASHBACK has been delivered to the printer. Among the donors of old pictures for this "special" are: L. W. Searcy, Z. L. Reagan, Mrs.Maurice Cruse, Davis P. Richardson, Miss Lola Ellis, John A. Reed, Miss Gladys Bozarth, Frank McConnell, Mrs. Bruce Holcomb, Mrs. Steve Bates, Miss Bernice Karnes, J. Fay Reed, Roy Nix and others. All pictures have been copied by Green's Studio and the originals returned to the owners.

PETER S. SCOTT

by Ernest Scott, Goshen, Ark.

The first Scotts to come to this country were two teen-age brothers who came to America as stow-aways. Although they were English, they sailed from Scotland -- leaving home because their father and step-mother were not good to them. They landed at Boston, Mass.

One of the brothers stayed in the north and the other drifted south. Our family is descended from the one who went south. All of the Scotts in the United States who can trace their ancestry back to 1850 are descendants of these two brothers.

Goodspeed's history of northwest Arkansas, published in 1889, has the following information about one of the descendants of the immigrant Scotts, -- Peter S. Scott, our ancestor.

Peter S. Scott was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, Sept. 28, 1814. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Sholtz) Scott. James Scott was born in North Carolina about 1787 and Elizabeth was born in the same state in 1791. They both came to Kentucky when young and were married in that state. Later they moved to Floyd County, Indiana. Both died in this state; the father in 1835 and the mother in 1873.

James and Elizabeth Scott reared nine children; Peter S. being the seventh child. He remained with his parents until 25 years of age. He then farmed in Indiana for ten years.

Peter went to Decatur County, Iowa and remained there for 19 years. He then moved to Washington County, Arkansas. After a year and a half he moved to Benton County, Arkansas, and began a saw and grist mill which he operated for eleven years. He then moved to a mountain farm two miles east of Goshen, Arkansas. Here he had 130 acres of farmland, 80 of which were under cultivation.

In 1839 while in Indiana, Peter Scott married Sophie Miller and they had twelve children, eight of whom were living in 1889. Among these children were Mary E., who married T.K.Gardner; Lucinda A., wife of W. B.Still; Rachel, wife of B. Holmesley; Houston M. who married Fidella Stringfield; Peter J., who married Bam George; Sarah Jane, wife of John Webb; Indiana, wife of Thomas Dutton; and Nevada T., wife of Moses Dutton Jr. The mother of these children died Nov. 16, 1886. They were members of the Christian Church. Peter S. Scott was a Democrat and filled a number of township offices.

Peter S. Scott was a small man, weighing about 125 pounds. His wife Sophie was of Dutch ancestry. When she married she was a slender girl, but as she became older, she became stout, weighing nearly 300 pounds. During the Civil War, Peter was too old for active service but was appointed to care for families whose men had gone to war. This was while he lived in Iowa. When the family came to Arkansas in 1868, people thought they were carpetbaggers and refused to sell them any food until they proved otherwise. Peter S. Scott died Aug. 8, 1902 and is buried in the Goshen cemetery in Washington County, Arkansas.

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THE "PREACHING MARSHALLS" IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

by Ruth Holt Payne

(Note: Much of the material for this account of my ancestry was supplied by Jesse Marshall of Clarksburg, California, Mrs. Belle Marshall Vawter, his sister, of Redwood,California, and Miss Lilian Marshall of Portales, New Mexico, grandchildren of William Marshall. The rest was gleaned from things I "heard tell" in my own family. --RHP.)

Much has been written and portrayed on the screen of the rough, lawless aspect of the early days but, in my opinion, not enough of the spotlight has been turned on those pioneer preachers who contributed so much to the stabilizing and Christianizing of the populace. Many of them left comfortable homes in more civilized communities because they "heard the call" to minister to the heterogenous groups of settlers in the frontier states.

Some of my maternal ancestors were among the early preachers in this part of the country. William N. Marshall (my grandfather) was born in 1820, presumably in North Carolina,for that is as far back as the family can be traced in America. They were of English descent, with some Scotch-Irish and Dutch thrown in, and were probably among the first English colonists to settle in North Carolina.

William Marshall was a large man with light brown hair and blue eyes. He had a hearty manner and a stentorian voice that was, no doubt, an asset when he later became one of the "Shouting Methodists" of that day. (If there had been amplifiers then, Grandfather would have had no use for them.)

As a young man, he went from North Carolina to the Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee where he met another preaching family, the Cunnynghams (English spelling). Jesse Cunnyngham was a writer of hymns as well as a preacher. He had four children; one daughter, first name unknown, married a Ravencroft who was the owner of a foundry there and quite wealthy for the times. There is a town in that area named Ravencroft, presumably for him. Another daughter, Margaret (Aunt Meg) lived and died a maiden. Jesse Cunnyngham's son William was sent as a missionary to China. He stayed there eight years and learned the Chinese language. He took with him a picture of his father, an old daguerreotype, from which he had a Chinese artist paint a portrait in oils. He sent it home to his daughter, Virginia, but later the daughter was burned to death and her father did not want the picture back. Almost lifesize and very realistic, this picture is now in the possession of Jesse Marshall, namesake of his great-grandfather, Jesse Cunnyngham.

From the date on the back of the picture and the fact that the first missionaries were sent from America to China in 1848, we assume William Cunnyngham was among these first missionaries. In our own family there is a tiny tattered Chinese woman's shoe and a picture of the first Methodist Conference in China which were brought home by our missionary ancestor.

Jesse Cunnyngham's daughter, Charlotte, married William Marshall and became my grandmother. Charlotte was small, with gentle blue eyes and a calm manner. In contrast to William, no one remembers that she ever raised her voice. Her method of subduing him when he was "riled up" was to pat his arm and say chidingly, "Now, Pap, Pap!" She always sat primly upright in her chair as she had been taught and in her old age she was as straight as a ramrod.

Twelve children were born to Charlotte and William Marshall, eight of whom lived to maturity: James married Eliza Ragsdale first, second marriage was to Mattie Bethel. Charles married Jenny Rogers; May married Jesse Johnson; Harriet(Hat) married Lafayette Twilly; Sarah (Sally) married Jesse Vanderford; Robert married Anna Britt; William; and Ella, who first married James Stokes. Ella had two sons by him--Robert, who is still living in Bristow, Okla., and Frank, who died by accident while very young. After the death of her first husband, Ella then married Samuel Holt (my father).

William and Charlotte Marshall evidently lived in Tennessee for some years for their first child was seven years old when they came to Washington County, Arkansas. They crossed the Mississippi River on a ferry and on the boat a "slicker" asked William if he could change a $100 bill. Unsuspecting, William handed over $100, which was his entire stake, in exchange for the bill only to learn later that it was counterfeit.

The family must have entered the country practically penniless, but according to Grandmother's account, this wasn't the only time they found themselves penniless in their transient, evangelistic existence. Once their house burned, destroying all they had, including the money they kept in the house. In the midst of this devastation someone came along collecting for some worthy cause and Grandfather pulled out the fifty-cent piece he had in his pocket, which was all they had, and donated it freely.

However, the family always recovered rapidly from these setbacks and soon gathered materials for a new home wherever they stopped. It was William's habit for several years to spend two years in Arkansas, two in Missouri, and two in Texas, alternately. As soon as Charlotte had established a home, set her flowers, and dared hope for something permanent, William would "hear the call" to go over into some contemporary Macedonia and load up the covered wagons and roll on. I strongly suspect that his "itchy foot" had something to do with his urge to roll on as well as did "the call". In the fall before my mother was born in December, Grandmother sat on a nail keg and drove the team to one wagon all the way from Texas to Arkansas.

Transient though his sojourns were, Grandfather sowed his Gospel seeds and surely many of them did take root. He conducted camp meetings where the services were held under a brush arbor, which lasted as long as three weeks at a time, where he brought many a sinner to the mourner's bench -- which was probably a split log. "Come one, come all!" he would shout, singing lustily between "exhortations".

There was an old hymn book in our family marked "short meter" or "long meter" instead of with musical notes. It seems a sort of calypso type of singing was prevalent then, too. Happy worshipers might impro-

vise words of their own to the rhythm of long or short meter. I "heard tell" one old lady broke out with "Oh, it rained forty days and it rained forty nights and the rain kept a drap, drap, drappin'." As they were camped out in covered wagons, it was Grandmother's job to help cook the meals over an open fire and as a consequence, she usually heard only scraps of the sermons.

Reverend Marshall was a local preacher, or, in those days, an "exhorter". In his day if a man wanted to preach he just asked for a local preacher's license. There is a renewal of his license which reads:"For Quarterly Conference or District Conference: Renewal of Local Preacher's License. The License of Wm. Marshall as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, upon due recommendation is hereby renewed. Signed by order of the District Conference of the Ft.Smith District of the Annual Conference held at Elsworth, this 15th day of February , 1896. R.C.Moler, President."

In that day a license was a sort of test and if at the end of a certain time he made good as a preacher he would be ordained and admitted to the Conference. There is no available record that Wm. Marshall ever joined a Conference, although oldtimers remember him as a good preacher. Quite probably he never wanted to join and if he had been called he would likely have been rolling on somewhere else.

When Charlotte's sister and brother-in-law died,they had no children and their estate passed to Charlotte and her other sister and brother. Her share was about $2500 and with this money the Marshalls bought the Hargrove farm southwest of Starr Hill (Lincoln). I presume Grandmother thought they would stay put this time but it wasn't for long. Grandfather was also a colporteur, walking through the country selling religious books and it was then he sustained a foot injury that curtailed his travels. In his old age his sight was also impaired but he got about by himself fairly well and to the end he liked to sit in his rocker and sing his hymns in cracked but stentorian tones. He died in 1906.

William Marshall had a brother, Joe, who settled near Washburn, Mo., and raised a large family whose descendants are probably scattered all over the Ozarks.

Two of William's sons succeeded him as pioneer preachers. His first son, James Henry Marshall, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee. He first married Eliza Ragsdale who was born and raised near Bolivar, Mo. They were married in 1870. They went to Texas and took up a claim of about 141 acres near what is now Lingleville in Erath County. In 1872 he secured a deed to the land he had homesteaded and paid about $173 for it. While living in Texas he fainted at a cotton gin, his right arm falling into the hopper. The arm was crushed to the shoulder and it looked for a while as though he would lose it. As a consequence he carried a stiff arm all the rest of his life but it did not hinder him in making a good living for his family.

After 11 years there he sold the farm for $2400 and started out to look for better climatic conditions. After about three months of travel in a covered wagon over roadless country and crossing swollen streams, he arrived in a little community in Arkansas, six miles north of Lincoln, called Rock Springs. He purchased a farm there for the same amount he had received from the sale of his farm in Texas.

Shortly after this move to Arkansas he"heard the call" to preach, which was not strange, considering he had inherited "preacher blood" from both sides of his family. He began as a circuit rider and studied while he preached until he was admitted to the Methodist Conference. This was after he had served as pastor of the Cedarville circuit which included Cedar Grove, Chester, Mountainburg, and a number of isolated communities in the Boston Mountains.

He still resided at his Washington County home where he made his living as there was very little remuneration in preaching. He rode a big bay horse called Bob on his circuits and Bob must have heard many a rehearsal of the sermons as they plodded over the lonely trails where there were very few roads. James (Jim) would leave home on a Thursday with a clean shirt and his books in his saddle bags and be gone two weeks at a time. He preached also at nearby communities such as Lincoln, Norwood, Rock Springs, and Siloam Springs.

When he first came to Rock Springs,the combination school and church was built of logs with a dirt floor. He, with two neighbors, took their teams and wagons into Indian Territory to a sawmill there where they obtained rough lumber from which they constructed a new school and church building. He became quite an orchardist, too, and some of his apples were taken to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 where they won first prize.

Although "Brother Jim Marshall" was a preacher, like his father before him he was a strong character and I have "heard tell" that he believed that when the public peace was at stake and talking religion to a man did no good, the next move was to knock him down -- or if the case called for it, the order might be reversed.

The story of a robbery and his participation in the capture of the robbers is told by his son, Jesse, and the following account is mainly in his own words: "This gang operated like the old Bald Knobbers. They worked at night and lay up somewhere in the day time. Apparently, they struck DeKalb Holt's (my paternal grandfather) near daylight. How they fooled the dogs is still a mystery and I don't know how they got by old 'Maje'. They did, though, and overpowered the old folks and the two children still living at home.

"They then took or destroyed everything of value they could find, took hams, butter, and canned food and repaired to a nearby cave where they ate all they could and destroyed the rest. When they reached our place our cur was so vicious that they only took two shirts from the line. The next morning George Matier, the sheriff, with 8 or 9 other men, came along and deputized my father to go along and try to overtake the robbers before they reached the Indian Territory line. It was approximately 7 miles to the line but once they got over it, Washington County authority would run out and they could not arrest the outlaws.

"When the posse reached the line, the outlaws had been over it for about 15 minutes, so they learned. The sheriff said, 'Well, this is as far as we can go.' The fellows held a conference and told Matier if he wanted to go home to go on but that they were going to get the robbers. Matier said he would go along with them, so they went and at Barron Fork creek the road ran down into a wash where the road was open on both sides.

"For fear of being ambushed they decided not to go down into this creek bed until someone had scouted out from another direction. My father (Jim Marshall) and another man volunteered to go down the creek and come up from behind the robbers to see what they could learn. Sure enough they found the five of them lying in the shade of a tree waiting for the posse to come out in the open. Of course the two of the posse pretended to be squirrel hunters and stopped for a moment to visit, asking the fellows if they were traveling. The reply was yes.

"As soon as the two spies were out of sight of the outlaws they hurried back to the posse, but the robbers, feeling there might be something wrong, took the back trail and ran into the posse and the fight was on. One robber was killed outright, one thought to be dead was only wounded, one was captured, one was never found and one was trailed through the woods, evidently wounded but never found either.

"After the fight was over, none of the posse had received a scratch (this reads like a modern western!), but as my father was reloading his gun, the wounded fellow lying over the bank, supposedly dead, crawled to the bank and with dead aim shot my father through the left arm, left lung, and the bullet came out at the cross of his suspenders in the back. Father was taken to the cabin of a Negro family nearby, a doctor was sent for at Cincinnati and the following day my father was hauled home, lying on a bed of straw in a wagon bed.

"He recovered rapidly but before he was out of bed, papers were served on him,as well as the other men in the posse, for having crossed into Indian Territory after these outlaws. They had to appear in old Judge Parker's court in Ft.Smith to answer charges at the appointed time. A few days before the time they all took off in their wagons for Ft. Smith, but when they reached Lees Creek it was at flood stage and they could not cross. After a three-day wait, Father, Dal Holt and another man swam their wagons, one at a time, with all three teams on each wagon, across the creek and so were able to appear in court on time. The judge listened to their case and dismissed the entire affair saying that their arrest had no justification. The two fellows taken in the fight each received a two-year sentence in the pen. It was rumored that later when they had served their time they returned to White River country and became worthwhile citizens." This all happened in the late 1880's.

Jesse Marshall also gives an interesting account ofthe cyclone which passed through this area about 1900. The following is from material he sent me: "It came in from the southwest about 6 p.m. and destroyed all the buildings on the Marshall place and also on the Holt place where your family lived. (I hadn't been born then.) The only building that had any portion left was the kitchen which was stone, and your mother and all the children were in there. Since the walls were intact no one was hurt and Uncle Bill Neal's house was still standing, so your family and Arthur Marshall (Jesse's brother) and wife, Julia stayed with Bill Neal's that night. The orchard was destroyed,the fences were all blown away. Corn about six inches high was torn off at the ground. One boy named Charles Cook, living near the Henry Nunly place, was killed.

"We lived in Siloam Springs at that time and my brother Arthur lived on the home place in Washington County. When we received word of the

cyclone, I took my father on a mule, riding double to the railroad bridge on the KCS Ry near Watts, where he crossed the river on the bridge and walked to a friend's house near there and the two of them rode horseback to the scene of the cyclone. From near Moore's Mill to the top of the mountain it took them four hours to go about one mile, so badly was the timber and everything destroyed. Trees were so badly lashed together that one could walk on the trunks of trees from one to another for long distances. At Smallwoods a pig in a four square pen was killed outside of the pen while not a single rail was disturbed on the fence."

Seven children were born to James and Eliza Marshall: Dexter, Arthur, Florence, Belle (Vawter), Edith, Jesse, and Charley. Edith died quite young and Charley died at the age of 18. Eliza died in 1889 and after about twelve years Jim Marshall married Mattie Bethel. One daughter, Mabel, was born to this marriage. Mabel is now living with her husband and mother, in Siloam Springs, Ark. "Brother Jim" Marshall passed away at the age of 78 in 1923. He is buried in Norwood Cemetery.

Most of the following is from the pen of Miss Lilian Marshall, daughter of Robert Marshall, the other son of William Marshall who became a preacher:

Robert Carroll Marshall was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1859, and came to Arkansas as a child, with his family.He moved to Erath County, Texas, while a young man and there he married Miss Anna Franklyn Britt in 1885. In 1888 he "heard the call" to preach and was a member of the Methodist Conference.

In 1895 he moved back to Washington County, Arkansas, where he became a member of the Arkansas Methodist Conference and preached for 15 years. True to his heritage on both sides of his family, he was also a music teacher and organist, and with some of his children, late formed a quartet and sang at church affairs. Like his mother, he was gentle of nature, generous and helpful to his neighbors. He served as Sunday School superintendent and preached at the Gem community, six miles north of Lincoln, for several years.

Due to the ill health of his wife, "Uncle Bob", as we called him, went west with his family in 1909. He located in Roosevelt County, New Mexico Territory (it didn't become a state until 1912). Here he farmed for the main part of his living, but, seeing the need of the people in this sparsely settled area, he began to preach for any and all denominations. People would drive for miles through wind and sand in their open buggies and wagons to hear him preach. He rode horseback to the meetings until he could afford a buggy and he had no fixed salary, the people paying him whatever they wanted to or could, which was very little. He carried feed for his horse and also carried his own dinner at times. "Brother Marshall", as he was affectionately called by everyone, substituted for the pastors of the First Methodist Church in Portales, N. M., for the latter years of his life. He was superannuated and never joined a Conference there as his duties at home kept him busy.

Robert and Anna Marshall had four children: Effie May, Lilian, Fred, and Victor. Victor died in his young manhood and the others are still living in Portales, N.M. Fred Marshall's son, Carroll, with his family lives in Viney Grove, Ark., and runs the Deep Rock service station in Prairie Grove. One of Carroll's daughters, La Nelle, is studying to be a missionary in Southern Baptist College, Walnut Ridge, Ark.-- proving that the "preacher blood" has not run out in the Marshall family.

On April 9, 1941, Robert Marshall's wife looked up from her bed, minutes before her death, and said, "Go with me to heaven, Pa." He smiled and answered, "I'll come in the fall, Mother." He spent the summer at home with his daughter, Lilian, who never married but devoted her life to school teaching, making preparation for going "home". During that time he wrote several beautiful poems to his departed wife. In September 1941 he went, calmly, serenely confident in his trust in God, asking God's blessings and care for those left behind. He went home to join his wife and son -- and the other "Preaching Marshalls".

CAPTAIN E. G. MILLER: HIS WAR

The Washington County Historical Society has just published the Civil War diary of Edward Gee Miller, Captain of Co. G, 20th Wisconsin Volunteers. Because of the current interest in the Civil War, we have printed an extra hundred copies, but from previous experience with Civil War material, we believe that our supply will not last long.

The book contains Captain Miller's account of his service from enlistment at Madison, Wis. in 1862 to his discharge in 1865. It covers the campaigns of the 20th Wisconsin and 19th Iowa -- companion regiments throughout the war -- from Rolla, Mo., to Prairie Grove, Ark., to Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Galveston and Mobile. It also contains the company's muster roll, with names of "killed and wounded" at Prairie Grove.

This unusual war record has been made available to us through the interest of Mrs.E.S.Miller, who first told us of the existence of the diary, and Mrs. Frank Hammer of Fremont, Calif. Mrs.Hammer is a daughter of Captain Miller and the diary is in her possession. She permitted us to copy this record and also sent us a war-time photograph of her father in uniform, which we are reproducing in our booklet.

Captain Miller was in charge of the burial detail after the battle at Prairie Grove. He says in his diary that every grave was marked with a head board into which had been cut the name and regiment of the dead. These Union dead of Prairie Grove now sleep in the Fayetteville National Cemetery. And the cemetery records agree with Captain Millers account of the "killed and wounded" at Prairie Grove.

Our WCHS booklet, "Captain Edward Gee Miller of the 20th Wisconsin: His War", may be obtained by sending $2 to the secretary, Washington County Historical Society, PO Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

OLIVER BLACK: HIS HORSE AND GUNS

by W. O. West, Prairie Grove, Ark.

The following incident had its setting during the Civil War on what is now known as the W. O. West farm, south of Prairie Grove. Mrs. Hypasia West, my grandmother, owned the place at that time, and to be near her relatives, the Kinnebrews, moved to Farmington for the duration of the war, leaving the farm in the care of a Mr. Black and his son, Oliver.

It seems that young Oliver, at the time of the incident, had charge of the place, as he had hidden their valuables to keep marauding soldiers and bushwhackers from taking them. Among the things he hid were two rifles or muskets. But one thing he failed to conceal was his young horse which he valued very highly.

One day the soldiers came, and after searching the house, they soon found Oliver's horse nearby. They caught the animal and started to lead him away.

Of course Oliver remonstrated and begged to keep the horse, but to no avail. Then he suddenly grasped the horse's bridle reins and struggled with the soldiers. They told him if he didn't desist, they would shoot him. He refused to do so and was shot through the heart.

Oliver died with a secret. He had never told where he had hidden the guns. After the close of the war, my grandmother with her children -- Ella, William, and Samuel -- moved back to the farm, and my father, William, and Uncle Sam West often looked for those guns but could not find them.

Years after, my father often told us boys -- my brother Edgar and me -- about Oliver and the lost guns. The story became almost a legend to us. If we could only find those guns!

Well, the time and opportunity came, but unexpectedly. Edgar and I were driving our cows to pasture when our dog began barking at a cavern beneath a ledge of rock. Edgar went to the dog and began removing rock from the face of the cave. All at once he cried out, "I've found the guns!" Sure enough, he had found one gun, but we didn't find the other. We excitedly went back home and told our father.

"Well," he said, "there's another one." On investigation, we found the other gun covered with dirt and stock rotted off.

We had the guns re-bored and re-stocked and kept them as war relics for many years. Years have passed and what became of the guns is forgotten, but the memory of the story of Oliver Black lingers still, and as I pass the spot where he died, I often think of the boy who loved his horse so much that he gave his young life.

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EARLY CENSUS LISTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

In answer to numerous requests, we are re-printing the names on two early Washington County census lists -- the Sheriff's Census of 1829 and the Federal Census of 1830. The original lists of the 1829 census are in the archives of the Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, and may be consulted there. The U.S.Census of 1830 (on microfilm) is in the University of Arkansas Library. The Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock, has recently had the 1830 and 1840 census (for all counties) transcribed from microfilm and typed and bound in book form. The 1830 list below is from the Commission's copy.

1829-Sheriff's Census of Washington County-1829

Akinson, T.T.
Alexander, John
Alexander, Samuel
Allen, Jonathan
Anderson, Robert
Austin, John
Austin, Jonas

Beaty, Adam
Beaty, John
Bell, Cosby
Belton, George
Billingsley, Burton
Billingsley, James
Billingsley, John Sr.
Billingsley, John
Billingsley, J.L.
Billingsley, Martha
Billingsley, Samuel
Blair, Andrew
Blair, Jonathan
Blair, John
Blair, Thomas
Blair, William
Bloyd, Eli
Bounds, William
Buckhanan, Alexander
Buckhanan, Isaac
Buckhanan, James
Buckhanan, John
Buckhanan, Robt.
Buckhanan, William

Carico, James Q.
Carnahan, Jane
Carnahan, John
Carnahan, Samuel
Casey, John
Casey, Joel
Caruthers, Young
Chandler, Davis
Chandler, Jacob
Click, Henry
Click, John
Click, Levi
Click, Peter
Coffman, Nathan
Collins, Reuben
Cox, Coleman
Conner, Daniel
Conner, John
Crawford, Ebenezer
Crawford, Rhoda
Crawford, William
Crisp, John
Crisp, Roden
Cureton, Henry
Cureton, John

Damson, James
Damson, Wilson N.
Davidson, John
Davidson, John
Deck, John
Deck, Jonathan
Doolin, John
Dotson, John

Earnest, John C.
Edmunson, P.L.
Edmunson, M.J.
Edwards, Joseph
Edwards, Nicholas
Edwards, Sarah
Estus, John J.
Estus, William
Evans, Lewis

Fletcher, Robt.
Frederic, George
Friend, Andrew
Friend, Augustin
Friend, Charles
Friend, James
Friend, John
Friend, Israel
Friend, William

Gables, Joseph M.
Garison, Peter L.
Garvin, Benjamin
Garvin, Benjamin Jr.
Garvin, Joseph
Gragg, N.
Graham, Daniel
Graham, George
Graham, Ira
Graham, Nancy
Graham, Nelson
Gray, John V.

Hagood, Sarah R.
Hail, John C.
Hardin, Benjamin
Harness, Christly
Harrold, Isaac
Harrow, David
Harrow, Enos
Harvey, Elizabeth
Hindricks, Gibson
Holcomb, Joseph
Holcom, Zechariah
Holmesley, James
Holmesley, John
Holmesley, Stephen
Hourie, George

Irvin, James
Ish, John

Johnston, Abel
Johnston, Hiram
Johnston, Michael
Johnston, William
Johnston, William

Kelly, Joel
King, Wesly

Landers, Elizabeth
Landers, Isaac
Lawrence, George
Lee, Louis
Levenson, Mary
Lewis, Samuel
Loyd, Preston

McCamy, Robt
McGara, George
McGara, James
McGara, John
McGara, Thomas
McGara, William
McIntur, George
McPhails, Robt.
Mandy, Job R.
Maning, Moses
Mars, Hugh
Mars, Isaac
Mars, John
Mars, Wesley
Mars, William
Marshall, Robert
Marshal, John
Masters, M.
Matthews, Preston
Maxfield, William
Miller, James
Mitchell, David
Moore, Thos.
Morrow, John

Newton, Larkin

Pellygun, Charles
Perkins, David
Pierce, Francis
Pierce, John
Pittman, Samuel
Price, Richard
Pyeatt, Andrew
Pyeatt, Henry P.
Pyeatt, Jacob
Pyeatt, John R.
Pyeatt, Peter
Pyeatt, Peter P.

Reader, J.N.Jr.
Reader, M. Sr.
Reaves, John
Reed, James
Reed, John
Reed, William
Reed, William
Reed, William D.
Robert, O.

Shannon, Granville
Shannon, Hugh
Shannon, Joseph
Shepherd, James
Shepherd, B.
Sherwood, Jonathan
Sider, George A.
Simpson, Hugh
Simpson, James
Sinclair, Jacob
Sinclair, Joseph
Skelton, John
Skelton, Ralph
Smith, John
Snotgrass, Thomas
Spencer, Josiah
Standefer, Elijah
Standefer, Israel
Stephens, Garret
Stevenson, Samuel
Stout, Joseph

Tankisly, Charles
Tankisly, Hiram
Tenison, Manerva
Thompson, Zechariah L.
Tigret, Hugh
Tolbert, Benj.
Tollet, Elijah
Tollet, Margaret
Tollet, Wesley
Trent, John
Trent, Josiah
Tucker, George
Tyner, Thos. Sr.
Tyner, Thos.

Vandiver, Moses
Vaughan, Samuel
Vaughan, Samuel
Vaughan, William

Wagon, Thos.
Weddington, Wm. L.
Wilburn, Ambrose
William, Jesse
William, John
Williams, Mark
Williams, Phineas
Williams, Rial
Wilson, John
Wilson, Joseph
Wilson, Martha
Wilson, Thos.
Wolf, James
Wolf, William
Womac, Larkin
Wood, John Sr.
Wood, John
Wood, Isum
Woody, John
Woody, William B.
Writter, Daniel
Yows, Coon Rod
Yows, Jacob Sr.

Names of Heads of Families
1830-WASHINGTON COUNTY CENSUS-1830

Alexander, John
Alexander, Samuel
Allen, Jonathan
Anderson, Robert
Arnold, Benjamin
Askett, John
Austin, John

Baneham, Wm.
Bates, Henderson A.
Beaty, Adam
Beaty, John
Bell, James C.
Billingsley, James Jr
Billingsley, Burton
Billingsley, James
Billingsley, John
Billingsley, John Jr
Billingsley, Martha
Billingsley, Samuel
Biram, Bazel
Blain, John C.
Blair, Thomas
Bloyd, Eli
Borin, Isaac
Bounds, William
Boyd, Wm.
Brown, Henry B.
Buckhanan, Alexander
Buckhanan, Andrew
Buckhanan, James
Buckhanan, Robert
Bush, Alexander
Bush, John B.
Button, George

Carlile, Wm.
Carnahan, Jane
Carnahan, John
Carnahan, Samuel
Caruthers, Young
Casey, John
Chandler, Jacob
Click, Henry
Clemmons, Jesse
Coffman, Nathan
Collins, Henry
Cox, Burrel
Cox, Coleman
Conner, Daniel
Conner, John
Cooper, Robert
Counts, George
Counts, Nicholas
Cowen, James H.
Crawford, Ebenezer
Crawford, H.
Crawford, James
Crawford, John
Crawford, Marshall
Crawford, Rhoda
Cureton, Henry
Cureton, John

Davenport, William
Davidson, John E.
Davidson, John
Damson, Wilson N.
Daulin, John
Deck, John
Denton, John
Dillingham, Arthur
Dobs, Alfred
Dodson, John
Drake, James
Duckworth, Thos. M.

Earnest, John C.
Edmunson, John T.
Edmunson, Moses J.
Edwards, Joseph L.
Edwards, Meredith
Edwards, Sarah
Edwards, Victor
Estus, John
Estus, Wm. J.
Evans, Henry
Evans, L.

Fisher, James Sr
Fisher, James
Fisher, Joseph
Fleming, Henry
Fletcher, Robert
Friend, Charles
Friend, Israel
Friend, James
Friend, Nicholas
Fry, Solomon

Gables, Joseph
Gardner, Wm.
Garison, Peter Sr
Garvin, Benjamin
Garvin, Thomas
Gentry, Samuel
Gilbreth, Cyrus G.
Graham, Freeborn
Graham, George
Graham, John
Graham, John
Graham, John M.
Griffith, David
Gray, John V.
Cunnely, James

Hall, John C.
Hall, James
Hardin, Benjamin
Harness, Christly
Harp, John
Harrah, David
Harrell, Isaac
Harrell, Isum
Harris, Robert
Hart, John
Harvic, Adam
Hendricks, Gibson
Henry, Samuel
Howell, John
Hews, Allen
Hewton, John M.
Hilburn, Ambrose
Hill, Benton G.
Hines, Biram
Hines, Maryann
Hitchcock, Quarters
Holcomb, Zachariah
Holcomb, Joseph
Holmesley, John
Holmesley, Stephen
Hourie, George
Haygood, Sarah

Ish, John
Ivy, Daley

Jackson, Diocesian
Jackson, James
Johnson, Abel
Johnson, B.F.
Johnson, James
Johnson, John
Johnson, Michael
Johnson, Pleasant M.

King, Wesley
Knolls, Larkin
Kyser, William

Lafferty, H.L.
Landers, Abram

Landers, Elizabeth
Landers, Izaac
Lawrence, James
Lea, Lewis
Lea, Obadiah
Leach, Thomas
Leeper, James
Lewis, Samuel
Lilly, John
Linsey, Thos.
Lynn, Thos. Sr

McCamey, Robert
McCann, Willis
McClellan, Charles
McGarrah, James
McGarrah, John
McGarrah, Thomas
McInturff, George
McKenzie, Asa
McMurry, Joseph
McPhaill, Robert
Manning, Moses
Marcus, John
Marrs, Hugh
Marrs, Isaac
Marrs, James
Marrs, John
Marrs, Wesley
Marrs, Wm.
Martin, Thos.
Maston, Michael
Matthews, Preston
Maxwell, James
Milican, Elijah
Miller, James
Mitchell, David
Mitchell, James
Moore, John
Moore, Simeon
Moore, Thomas
Morrow, George
Mounds, Job R.

Naill, Joseph
Norwood, Thomas W.
Newton, Larkin
Newton, Naoma

Obas, Paul
Oliver, Eli
Oliver, John
Oliver, Judah
Oxford, Abel
Oxford, John

Pelygrin, Charles L.
Perkins, David
Picket, David
Pierce, Francis
Pierce, John
Pittman, Samuel
Price, Carmel
Price, Richard
Privet, William H.
Pyeatt, Andrew F.
Pyeatt, Henry P.
Pyeatt, Jacob
Pyeatt, Peter
Pyeatt, Peter P.

Ragon, John
Raney, William
Ratliff, James B.
Ratliff, Job
Ratliff, John
Ratliff, Thpmpson
Reece, David
Reed, John
Reed, Joseph
Reed, Wm.
Reed, Wm. C.
Reed, Wm. D.
Reeves, John
Reppatoe, John
Richards, Levi
Riddle, Oriah
Robbins, John
Robbins, Richard
Robinson, Jane R.
Rutherford, John

Sanders, Jesse
Sevier, Charles
Sexton, Jacob
Shannon, Granville
Shannon, Hugh
Shannon, Joseph
Shepherd, James
Shepherd, Wm.
Sherwood, Jonathan
Shirley, John
Simpson, Hugh
Simpson, James
Sinclair, Charles
Sinclair, Jacob
Sinclair, Joseph
Skein, Jacob
Skelton, Ralph
Smith, Henry
Smith, John
Snider, Abraham
Spencer, Josiah
Standifer, Abram
Standlee, John
Standlee, David
Stephens, Wm.
Stevens, David
Stevens, Garrett
Stevens, James
Stevens, Thomas
Stevenson, Samuel
Stout, John
Stout, Joseph
Strain, Robert
Styles, John
Swagerty, Thomas
Sweeny, A.W.

Tally, Wm.
Taylor, Alden
Tennant, Thomas
Tennison, Minerva
Thompson, Daniel
Tigret, Hugh
Tiner, Lemuel
Tollett, Henry
Tollett, Margaret
Tollett, Wesley
Trent, John
Trent, Josiah
Tucker, George
Tully, Lewis
Turner, John E.
Tuttle, Solomon
Tyner, Thos. Jr

Vance, John
Vandiver, Moses
Vaughn, Daniel
Vaughn, Samuel

Wagnon, Thos.
Washburn, James
Watkins, Josiah
Watkins, Margaret
Webber, George E.
Weddington, Wm.L.
West, J.R.
West, Thomas
Wheat, Samuel
Whinery, Abram
Williams, Alexander
Williams, David
Williams, John
Williams, Mark
Williams, Phineas
Williams, Rial
Williams, Samuel
Wilson, John Esq
Wilson, John

Wilson, John Sr	Wood, John Jr	Writter, Daniel
Wilson, Joseph	Woods, Isum	
Wolf, Wm.	Woody, John	Yoes, Coonrod
Wood, John R. Sr	Wright, Richard	Yoes, Jacob

BOYD, DAVIS, and HEAD CEMETERIES

(in the White River valley, northeastern Washington County)

by Deane G. Carter

Only one cemetery in Washington County -- Boyd's -- will be submerged when the new Beaver Reservoir is filled. Six cemeteries will be inundated in Carroll County, and about 30 in Benton County. Graves in these cemeteries will be relocated by the U.S.Army Corps of Engineers. Two other burying ground in the northeast part of the county, Davis and Head, are of interest in Washington County history; however, both are above the high water line and will not be disturbed.

Boyd Cemetery consists of a quarter-acre plot, heavily wooded, and fenced off from the surrounding pasture. It lies on a sloping hillside several hundred yards east of the river about three-quarters of a mile beyond Evergreen school. The road ends at a cattle guard; in order to reach the cemetery, turn right and follow an old wagon trail along a small branch, for 500 yards or more. The U.S. Engineers have listed 33 graves, mostly unmarked except by field stones. Four marble slabs identify Mary S. Boyd, wife of Wm. Boyd Jr., 1854-1877; John W. Rogers, 1842-1862; Martha, wife of James Miller, 1827-1879; and Willie W.Whittle, Jan.28, 1897 to Oct.26, 1897.

Davis Cemetery has nearly lost its identity. One marble base has the name DAVIS in block letters, but the upper portion of this and its companion stone lie face down, thus hiding whatever lettering they carry. A broken slab lies atop the Davis base with these words: Lucy J, Dau- of _____, b. Dec. 22, 1877, d. Sept.11, 1879. Only one oak tree remains on the one-fourth acre plot, although rotted stumps indicate that the ground was once fully shaded. The entire plot is unfenced, and overrun with vines, coarse grass, and poke weed. A few native stones mark other graves.

Head Cemetery, located on high ground about 1000 yards west ofHead's Ford on the White River, is strictly a family plot. It is small, no more than 40 feet square. Six stones were decipherable; a few other graves were marked by field stones. Newest grave is Harvy Mills Head, 1850-1943; others are Alys C. Head, 1841-1857; Mary E. Head, d. Apr.24, 1874, at age 40; A. L., 1856-1880; Harry, 1896-1914; and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Head, d. Aug.18, 1896, age 72 years, 11 months, 21 days.

LETTER FROM A READER

Your July issue of FLASHBACK came to me and I have read it with avid interest. It is fine to know that the county in which the University is situated has such an active historical society and that it is so successfully keeping the activities of our forefathers before us.

The most interesting item to me was "Chasing Guerillas in Arkansas" by "Uncle Gus" Lewis, and when I saw his picture some of the fondest recollections of my years at the University crowded my mind, bringing tears to my eyes.

I remember going into his "hole-in-the-wall" place of business just across the railroad track from the depot, with some of the other boys from Ashley County -- there were 10 or 12 of them at the University that year -- one morning, when we found "Uncle Gus" as mad as an old wet hen. He exploded to us, "There has just come into my place of business a man whom I did not know, who said to me,'Sir, you appear to be old enough to have fought in the Civil War; did you?', to which I answered,'Yes, I was a soldier in the Confederate army'. He then said, 'And I was in the Union army'and he went on to say 'I was with Sherman on his march through Georgia.' I then told him that he was with the lowest-down, most inhuman, cruel and cowardly --- -- ------ who ever served in any army in the history of the world, and anyone who fought with him destroying homes,taking the food out of the mouths of babies, and other like acts of a --- -- - ------ scoundrel is not welcome in my place of business, and I ask you to leave now. He was furious and his sharp eyes flashed with the temper of battle.

"Uncle Gus" Lewis' service for the Confederacy was particularly interesting to us boys from Ashley County because he had fought in the summer of 1864 in Chicot County just east of us where he had been sent under Marmaduke to harrass Gen. A.J.Smith's contingent of Unionists as they passed up the Mississippi from the disastrous Red River campgign. June 5th Smith's troops landed near Sunnyside Plantation (from where many years later the Italians left to find a new life at Tontitown in Washington County, under Father Bandini) and a battle was fought at Ditch Bayou, in which the Federals lost 221 killed, wounded and missing, and the Southerners lost 4 killed and 33 wounded.

During his war experiences in southeast Arkansas, "Uncle Gus" ate home-made sugar-cane molasses. He told us how much he liked it, so each year some one of us would send him a gallon or two of the luscious syrup. As a result, we stood high in his love. We looked upon him as a fatherly friend interested in our welfare as students at the University.

The last time I saw him was on a visit to the University. He had retired and was living with his daughter on Dickson street across from the University he loved. He was then old and infirm but he had a bright mind and his eyes twinkled with delight to know that some of his boys had come to see him, and we re-hashed some of our old associations at the "hole-in-the-wall", which had been succeeded by another and more pretentious building.

May I pay tribute to the memory of "Uncle Gus" Lewis and to the salutary influence he had on the formative days of my life when I attended the University -- 1907 to 1911!

-- Y. W. Etheridge, Hamburg, Ark.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1960 Membership List

As is our custom, we are publishing our membership list for 1960 -- the names of 346 persons who were willing to invest $3 in the only organization devoted to keeping our past alive so that we can intelligently plan our future. Included in the list below are 38 loyal members who have supported us from the beginning -- 10 years.

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Roy
Albright, Miss Grace
Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. L.E.
Allen, Mrs. Alma
Allen, Mrs. Charles
Ardemagni, Richard M.
Arkansas Book House
Arkansas History Commission
Arkansas Western Gas Co.
Atwood, Miss Eva

Bagby, Mrs. Mertye
Barr, Mr.and Mrs.Harold T.
Basore, Mr.and Mrs.Geo.M.
Bates, Mrs. Earle
Bates, Mrs . J.S.
Bearden, Rev. R.E.L.
Black, A. J.
Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A.W.
Bloyed, C. G.
Bridges, Miss Ella Mae
Brewer, Mr.and Mrs. L.W.Jr.
Broyles, Mr.and Mrs.Russell
Brown, Mr.and Mrs. A.S.
Browne, Mr.and Mrs. L.L.
Blevins, Roy
Bryan, Mr.and Mrs. Leland
Buchanan, Mr.and Mrs. H.E.
Buchanan, R. M.
Buchanan, Miss Kathryn
Brumfield, Mr.and Mrs. Roy
Booth, Miss Evan
Byers, Mrs. Louise S.
Bunch, Mr. and Mrs. J.E.
Burns, Mr. and Mrs. C.C.
Burns, Mrs. Nettie V.

Caldwell, Col. and Mrs.G.L.
Campbell, W.S.
Carl, Col. and Mrs. F.C.
Carlson, Mr.and Mrs. T.C.
Carnahan, Mr.and Mrs. J.H.
Carlisle, Mrs. Nora
Carter, Mr.and Mrs. D.G.
Carter, Mr.and Mrs. L.D.
Cia, Mrs. Elaine
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H.R.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H.S.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. M.E.
Clark, Miss Beryl
Clarkson, Mr.and Mrs. R.M.
Clayton, Fred N.
Clinehens, Bros.
Coles, Mrs. Wm. J.
Compton, W.E.
Conway, J. Curran
Colwell, Mr.and Mrs.Philip
Clark, Mrs. Nora
Cox, Miss Mary
Cravens, Fadjo Jr.
Crawford, Dr. J.L.
Crawford, Mr.and Mrs. W.E.R.
Cross, Mr.and Mrs. Jas. E.
Crocker, Mr.and Mrs. J.R.
Cruse, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice
Cummings, Judge and Mrs.Maupin

Dailey, Miss Daphne
Dailey, Mr.and Mrs. O.L.
Davis, Mrs. Neta Cox
Davis, Clarence V.
Davis, Mr.and Mrs. H.O.
Davis, Edward E.
Daniell, Mr.and Mrs.Forrest
Deaver, Mr.and Mrs. D.D.
Deaver, Mrs. J.F.
Droke, Miss Mary
Donat, Mrs. Auromay C.
Davis, M. E.
Douglas, Mrs. Chas. E.
Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hal
Dorman, Mr.and Mrs. M.A.
Dotson, Mrs. Sam J.

Earle, F. P.
Eidson, Mrs. E.M.
Eidson, Mr.and Mrs. Gus A.
Elliott, Loye E.
Ellis, Miss Elizabeth D.
Erwin, Judge J. L.

Farish, Mrs.Elizabeth M.

Feather, Mr.and Mrs. Tom C.
Ferguson, Rev. Norman E.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hilda R.
Fletcher, Miss Vivian M.
Foley, Mr.and Mrs. Don
Fowler, Dr.and Mrs. W. A.
Fulbright, Sen.and Mrs. J.W.
Futrall, Mrs. John C.

Gallaway, Misses M. and R.
Gardner, Mrs. Guy
Garner, Mrs. T.J.
Genealogical Society, Utah
George, Mr.and Mrs. Rex
Gilbreath, Mr.and Mrs. R. Jr.
Gray, Mr.and Mrs. George
Green, Mr.and Mrs. P.R.
Green, Mr.and Mrs. H.C.
Graham, Miss Helen
Greenhaw, Mr.and Mrs. Karl
Good, Mr.and Mrs. W. J.
Greene, Dr.and Mrs. R.A.
Glazner, Mrs. Capitola
Gregory, Mr.and Mrs. J.K.
Greathouse, Capt.and Mrs.Jack
Guisinger, Mr.and Mrs.Carlos
Gibson, Dr.and Mrs. A.G.

Hamblen, Mrs. A.A.
Hanks, Mrs. N.V.
Handsaeme, Mrs.Nellie S.
Harris, Mrs.Jas.P.
Harrison, Thos. J.
Harris, Gen.and Mrs.C.T.Jr.
Hathcock, Dr.and Mrs. P.L.
Harding, Mr.and Mrs. R.C.
Hare, Mrs. T.D.
Hanna, Mr.and Mrs. Bobby
Harger, Dean
Hash, Mrs. Ruth
Henry, S.A. Sr.
Hendrickson, Miss Dorris
Henson, Mr.and Mrs. H.E.
Heiskell, J. N.
Hodges, Mr.and Mrs. W.C.
Holcomb, Mrs. Bruce
Holcombe, Miss Jobelle
Hilton, Mrs. Geo.
Hight, Mr.and Mrs. Jack
Hodnett, Mr.and Mrs.Wm.E.
Huff, Miss Judy
Hutcheson, Walter L.
Hudson, Mrs.Dwade N.
Humphreys, Allan S.
Humphreys, G. W.
Howard, Miss Eva
Hill, Mrs. I.R.
Hotz, Dr.and Mrs. H.G.

Jansen, Mr.and Mrs. Jan
Jarnigan, Mrs. Roby D.
Johnson, Misses E. and H.
Jones, Mr.and Mrs. D.D.
Jones, Mr.and Mrs. Harvey
Jordan, Miss Pauline

Kansas State Hist. Society
Kantz, Fred
Kantz, Miss Willie
Karnes, Howard
Karnes, Miss Bernice
Karnes, Roy A.
KERS, Radio Station
Karsten, Mrs. Fred J.
Kendricks, Mrs.Clara E.
Kelly, Mrs. Walker
Kirby, Louie C.
Kimbrough, Felix A.
Knox, Mrs. F. D.

Lackey, Walter F.
Lavender, Mr.and Mrs. Tom
Leflar, Dean and Mrs. R.A.
Lesh, Drs. V. and R.
Lemke, Mr.and Mrs. W.J.
Lemley, Judge Harry J.
Lewis, Mr.and Mrs.Herbert
Lewis Mr.and Mrs. Paul
Ledgerwood, Mrs. L.W.
Lisman, Mrs. C.V.Jr.
Lichlyter, Mr.and Mrs. L.H.
Little, Mrs. Wm.J.
Logan, Mr.and Mrs. R.R.
Long, Mrs. Ruth E.
Lollar, Mrs. Ruby
Logsdon, Mrs.Guy
Love, Tom J.
Lovell, Mr.and Mrs.U.A.

Library, Arkansas Tech
Library, U. of Arkansas
Library, U. of Kentucky
Library, U. of Texas
Library, Coll. of Ozarks
Library, Little Rock Public
Library, Pine Bluff Public
Library, Springdale High
Library, Los Angeles Public
Library, New York Public
Library, Forrest City Public

Marrs, Mrs. E. C.
Massey, Mr.and Mrs. Guy B.
Mayes, Mr.and Mrs. C.Vale

Maupin, Mr.and Mrs. L.E.
Meriwether, E. B.
Mobley, Col.and Mrs. C.R.
Mock, Dr. Will
Moore, Mr.and Mrs. R.B.
Moore, Mr.and Mrs. John S.
Moore, Waddy W.
Moore, Mrs. Fannie D.
Moore, Miss Nan
Morrison, Mr.and Mrs.Doyle
Morrow, Dr. J.A.
Mitchell, Mrs. J.C.
Mitchell, S. A.
Morrison, Miss Ruth
Morris, Mrs. Lois L.
Miller, Conrow R.
Murphy, Mr.and Mrs. E.M.

McAllister, Mr.and Mrs.A.D.
McAllister, Dr.and Mrs.Max
McConnell, Mr.and Mrs. F.M.
McCuistion, Mr.and Mrs.Fred
McDaniel, Mr.and Mrs.Aubrey
McIlroy, Mr.and Mrs.Hayden
McIntosh, W. E.
McMichael, Mrs.Morgan
McRoy, Mr.and Mrs. Jerome
McNair, Mr.and Mrs. John
McLane, Mrs. Gerald B.
McNair, Wm. Richard
McPherson, Mr.and Mrs.H.R.

Nabers, Miss Eunice R.
Nichols, Dr.and Mrs.G.D.
Nix, Mr.and Mrs. Roy

Oliver, Miss Rachel
Owen, Mrs. D.B.

Paddock, Mrs. C.B.
Pace, Mrs. Lyda Winn
Page, Mr.and Mrs. Earl
Parker, Mrs. Kate H.
Parks, Mrs. Jas. C.
Parks, Mrs. W. C.
Park, Mr.and Mrs. Hugh
Parks, Joe C.
Parks, Mr.and Mrs.Donald
Pearson, H. L.
Payne, Mrs.Ruth Holt
Plank, Miss Louise E.
Plank, Will
Phillips, Mrs. Hugh
Patterson, Mr.and Mrs.H.A.
Phillips, Miss Eula E.
Phillips, Chas. D. Jr.
Pyeatte, Mr.and Mrs. Bert
Pyeatt, Mrs. J. H.
Price, Mr.and Mrs. Scott
Porter, Dr. L.E.
Ptak, Mr.and Mrs. V.J.
Presson, Miss Hazel

Rackerby, Mrs. J.A.
Reagan, Z.L.
Reed, Mrs. Julia S.
Reed, Mr.and Mrs.Jack
Reed, John A. Jr.
Reeder, Mr.and Mrs.John E.
Remmel, Mr.and Mrs. Harmon
Reynolds, Mrs. W.J.
Rhodes, Mrs. C.R.
Rhea, Adm.and Mrs.Powell
Read, Mrs. Lessie S.
Rose, F.P.
Rose, Mr.and Mrs. J.R.
Rothrock, Mr.and Mrs.Tom
Richardson, Dr.and Mrs.Fount
Richardson, Davis P.
Russell, Miss Ruth
Rudelius, Col.and Mrs. E.A.
Ross, Mrs. Margaret S.

Sanders, Mr.and Mrs.George
Sager, Mr.and Mrs.Leslie W.
Sammons, Mrs. Denzil
Seamster, Mr.and Mrs.Alvin
Sconiers, Mrs. Schley
Scott, Ernest
Scott, Mr.and Mrs. Roy A.
Scully, Dr. F.J.
Schirner, Dr. Roy E.
Searcy, Mr.and Mrs. L.W.
Shelby, Maurice C.
Shreve, Mr.and Mrs. Ralph
Sheehan, Mr.and Mrs. Wm.F.
Sharp, Lynn L.
Shively, Mr.and Mrs.A.N.
Skelton, Mr.and Mrs. Allan G.
Smith, Ray D.
Smith, Dr. H.T.
Smith, Mr.and Mrs. Lee R.
Smith, Mrs. Jessamine P.
Smith, Mrs. Rae L.
Smith, Mrs. Alice Latta
Spillars, Mrs. Gladys
Spinks, Mrs. Sallie M.
Sherman, S. H.
Spicer, Mrs. A.J.
Skelton, Mrs. Mary V.
Stebbins, A. H.
Stelle, John
Steele, Mr.and Mrs. Price
Stewart, Mr.and Mrs. C.W.Jr.

Stuart, Mrs. Cornelia M.
Stone, Mr.and Mrs. Chas. H.
Strain, Mrs. Earl
Swift, Mrs. Emma
Swinburn, Mrs. Tom
Southwestern Electric Co.

Teter, Mr.and Mrs. E.A.
Thalheimer, Mr.and Mrs. J.A.
Thomas, Miss Gertrude
Thomason, T. H.
Thompson, Mr.and Mrs. Mack F.
Tolbert, Miss Ruth Ann
Trimble, Rep. and Mrs. Jim
Trumbo, Mr. and Mrs. Don
Troutman, Mrs. Margaret

Ucker, Mrs. Cleo
Upton, Mrs. Lucile Morris

Vandeventer, E. A.
Vaught , Mr.and Mrs. W.W.
Vinenheller, Mrs. G. A.

Walker, Mrs. Fannie
Wade, Mr.and Mrs. C.G.
Wade, Mr.and Mrs. Lynn
Waggoner, Mr.and Mrs. Tex
Walker, Mr.and Mrs. J.Wythe
Walker, Mr.and Mrs. Lowry
West, W.O.
Watson, Mr.and Mrs. F.D.
Welborn, Mr.and Mrs. W.J.
Wilson, Miss Nelle D.
Wilson, Rollans
Wilson, Mrs. Virginia
Whillock, Mrs. Bernella
Williams, O.E.
Williams, Mrs. Eva
Wiggan, Mr.and Mrs. C.B.
Williams, Miss Lola B.
Wood, Fox
Wood, Mr.and Mrs. Roy
Woods, Mrs. Richard P.
Woodsmall, Mrs. Wm.
Wiseman, Robert J.
Wood, Henry
Wiswell, Mr.and Mrs.Geo.
Zellner, Mrs.Maude

BONUS ISSUE OF FLASHBACK IN DECEMBER

This number of FLASHBACK (October) is the last regular issue of the year. We will, however, publish a bonus issue in December which will be sent to all persons who pay their 1961 dues before the first of the year. This bonus number will be all pictures and will be entitled "The Turn of the Century."

Among the rare old pictures are those of the state convention of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, the Barnum & Bailey Circus parade on the Fayetteville Public Square, Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at the Fair Grounds, the first bicycles and automobiles in the county, an action picture of one of the first UofA football games, the faculty and students of the old North School, a dance at Wood's Opera House, Frank Barr's band at the Lyric Theater, the Pacific & Great Eastern railroad to Wyman, the Winslow tunnel in 1890, the Episcopal Church choir in 1900, family reunions in Springdale, Prairie Grove and West Fork, and many many more.

This special picture edition of FLASHBACK is obtainable only by paying 1961 dues of $3 to the Washington County Historical Society. We suggest that our 1960 members send check for next year's dues and thus assure themselves of a copy of this unusual picture booklet, "The Turn of the Century". A copy will also be reserved for new members who pay their 1961 dues before January 1.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

I would appreciate it very much if you could give me the names and addresses of the VanHoose families that live in your city who might be interested in the history and genealogy of the VanHoose family. Then I might be able to contact them in order to receive more information about the family. Anything that your historical society might have on the VanHoose family would be greatly appreciated.

-- Mrs. Joyce E. Lindstrom
Star Route, Roberts, Idaho

I am interested in finding a list of Federal troops who took part in the battles of Fayetteville and Saline River. Specifically I want to know if David E.C. Williams, who married my father's sister, fought in either or both locations.Or if he was present at the battle of Prairie Grove. His brother, Wm. S. Williams, took part under General Blunt. The Williams, when secession lines were drawn, moved from upper Crawford County, Arkansas, into Kansas and fought with the Federal army to the end of the war when they returned to their land in CrawfordCounty.

-- Mrs. A. G. Johnson
2115 E. 15th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.

We are writing you in connection with the publishing shortly of the "Layne Genealogy", which will contain data on more than 2000 Laynes or Lanes. An Andrew Jackson Layne (born 1829) settled in Benton County, Arkansas, just before the Civil War and raised a large family there, some of whom crossed over into Washington County. We have data on some 200 of his descendants scattered over the United States but we lack information on his ancestors, so the family group cannot yet be connected back to its original group, which very likely is the group of Laynes who settled in Goochland County, Virginia before 1700. The name is spelled both ways -- Lane and Layne. If you can get us in contact with someone who will help us in our work, we will greatly appreciate it. We expect to pay for this help.

-- Floyd Benjamin Layne,
2236 San Marco Dr., Los Angeles 28.

I am writing in regard to a picture published in the papers of ten old gentlemen of Sulphur City, Ark. I would like to get in touch with the party owning the picture. I am wondering if the Mr.Carrigan could be my grandfather. My father would be 90 if living. My dad never told us his father's name or if he did, it slipped my mind. He had two half brothers by the name of Will Carrigan and Mark Carrigan. My father was a son by a second marriage. He had two sisters also. My grandfather married a Mrs.Foster, who was my father's mother. Her maiden name was Cravens. I think my father said she was buried at Mt.Vernon, Ark. If you have any information about the Carrigans, would very much appreciate hearing from you.

-- P. H. Carrigan,
1716 Neptune Ave., Wilmington, Calif.

I am enclosing a brief history of some of my ancestors who lived in Washington County, Arkansas in the early 1820s and later. Also, I have some stories told by my Great Aunt Margaret Anne Cox Lewis told to her youngest son just before she died in 1917. These are stories about her life in Arkansas and the journey they made from Washington County, Ark to Texas in 1846. Should you desire to have a copy for your files I would be glad to send you one upon request.

--Maurice Cotham Shelby,
Box 511, Edna, Texas

I am enclosing check for $5 for one FLASHBACK subscription to be sent to Mrs. Jack Hignett, Big Lake, Texas. It would be nice if you could start from January 1960, as all issues have been excellent and I have bragged a good deal to her as to the superiority of our publications. The extra $2 is for stamps for the very much appreciated letters from the Society.

-- Miss Mary Cox,
Box696, Sanderson, Texas

Can you tell me where I can get a map of Washington County that shows all the old townships? I am copying the 1850 census of Washington County and the townships named are: Marrshill, Richland, Brush Creek, White River, Cove Creek, Mountain, West Fork, Prairie, Clear Creek, Cane Hill, Vineyard, Illinois, and town of Fayetteville. I can not find a map of any kind that gives these places. I know that the names of some of them have been changed.

-- Mrs. R. P. Woods,
3616 Homan, Waco, Texas

Sweet Words from National Librarian of D.A.C.

Mrs. L. L. Browne of Fayetteville, who selected some of our WCHS books for the National Library of the Daughters of the American Colonists, received the following letter from the National Librarian:

Arlington, Va.

Dear Mrs. Browne:

Please be advised that the books and manuscript which you recently sent to our library were received in perfect condition. These of the Bulletin Series which were published by the Washington County Historical Society of Fayetteville make a very fine set of records on our shelves for Arkansas, for they are arranged so well in every way for fesearch in local data. To mention them by name, for the record, they are:

1. Session Minutes of Cumberland Presbyterian Church 1828-1843, Cane Hill.
2. Walker Family Letters, with footnotes by W.J.Lemke, editor.
3. Alexander Family Records, by Gladys Alexander.

Book plate and inscription have been place in each of the above.

Please extend to the Major Brian Pendleton Chapter grateful thanks of the National Society, and of myself as Librarian, for this gift to our library. It is very much appreciated.

-- Mrs.Rex T. Mitchell,
National Librarian

Mrs. R.H. Maxwell, 1805 Lafferty Rd., Pasadena, Texas, who is a member of our Benton County Historical Society, is seeking information about Martha Loyd Fine who married Wm.A.Harston, probably born in Fayetteville 1840 and died at Pea Ridge 1874. Also, Jasper Dunagin and wife Susan Cavness. If you have any information, please write Mrs. Maxwell or pass the information on to me and I will advise her.

-- Huey G. Huhn, secretary,
Benton County Historical Society,
Rogers, Ark.

I have been looking for quite some time for the marriage record and other records concerning my grand-parents and I wonder if you could help me. I am especially interested in the land records, wills and deeds of any of the following: 1. John T. Bayley (Bailey) and his wife Kesiah; 2. James Bailey and his wife Doshia (probably married 28 July, 1844 in Madison County, Ark.; 3. Any family of Lucas or Hunter. I will be very happy to pay a reasonable fee for help in this matter.

-- Mrs. G. M. Cope,
416 Helena St., Ridgecrest, Calif.

I saw a reference to your society in the bulletin of the Fort Worth Genealogical Society. I am doing research on the Adams, Bowen, Cox, McElhaney, Robinson and Upton families who settled near Aurora in Madison County, Arkansas, in the 1830s. Please advise the cost of membership in your society. Do you know if there is a local society in Madison County.

-- Mrs. L. P. Kestler,
2409 McPherson, Fort Worth 10, Tex.

I have placed a historical picture in the museum at Prairie Grove. It shows the court house and jail in Fort Smith, along with 37 famous Deputy Marshals who worked under Isaac Parker, the greatest criminal judge that Arkansas has ever known. The picture was given to Mr.Roberson McCaleb at Stilwell, Okla., by Mr.C.B.Rhodes. Mr.McCaleb was known for miles around as Uncle Roberson. He was my real uncle because he married my mother's sister, Laura (Reed) McCaleb. There should be a record of the McCaleb family, as they were among the earlier pioneers in Washington County. Uncle Roberson's father was a Civil War veteran.

-- Mrs. Clara E. Kendrick,
328 S.Locust St., Nowata, Okla.

Research in Independence County

Your editor spent a week in the courthouses at Batesville (Independence County), Evening Shade (Sharp County) and Powhatan (Lawrence County), searching for data on early Washington County families. Among the interesting discoveries was the marriage record of Mark Bean of Cane Hill and Hetty Stuart, the marriage record of Archibald Yell of Fayetteville and Maria Ficklin, the will of Richard Searcy, and other records pertaining to Washington County pioneers. I was accompanied by John A. Reed of our Society, who located the site of the first Reed settlement in Arkansas (1811) on Reed's Creek in Independence County. The Reeds later moved west to the Cherokee country and in 1827 came to Washington County, west of present-day Greenland.